FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 184 *22 September 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Hungary-USSR-Bulgaria Agricultural Group Meets AA 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 18 Sep]
CEMA Home Trade Ministers Meet in Warsaw AA 1
Dzhurov, Kulikov Visit Shield-82 Troops AA 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Receives Israeli Communist Party Leader C 1
PLO Representative Denounces Beirut Massacre C 2
BTA Issues Declaration on Beirut Massacre C 2
Regional Contacts Reported With Yugoslavia C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Sep]
Berovo Meeting Reported C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Sep]
Zhivkov Greets Mineralogists Congress Opening C 4
Zhivkov Attends TU Celebration, Okrug Meeting C 4
Pazardzhik Okrug Meetings C 5
Premier Filipov Tours Strandzha Area C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Sep]
Bozhinov Addresses Turogvishte Party Plenum C 5
Todorov Visits Kampuchea 18-20 September C 6
[Cross Reference]
National Assembly Delegation Arrives in Laos C 6
[Cross Reference]
Trade Union Delegation Returns From Japan C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Sep]
Internal Trade Minister Returns From Warsaw C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Imperialism, Reagan 'A Real Danger to the World' D 1
[Svestka in RUDE PRAVO 20 Sep]
RUDE PRAVO Reacts to Chinese Party Congress D 2
[Cebis, 17 Sep]
CPC References to Soviet 'Hegemonism' Noted D 3
[Ljubimovova in ROLNICKE NOVINY 15 Sep]
USSR Gosplan Official Visits, Views Cooperation D 3
Report on Brno International Trade Fair Talks D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep]
Hoffmann, TU Delegation Continue Visit to Syria D 4
Divines, Officials Discuss Pacem in Terris D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep]
Sugar Beet Harvest Shows Favorable Trends D 5
[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 14 Sep]
Daily Discusses Problems of Gypsy Population D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Sep]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Kaysone-Led LPDR Party, State Delegation Visits E 1
Honecker Welcomes Delegation E 1
Kaysone Meets With Honecker E 1
Official Talks Begin E 1
Dinner Toasts Exchanged E 2
Delegation Visits Havelland E 5
Delegate Addresses Workers E 5
ADN Commentary on FRG Government Crisis E 6
Naumann Opens Party School Year in Berlin E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18/19 Sep]
Customer Services Viewed in Commentary [Gerstner] E 8
Bishop Speaks on Peace Efforts of Church E 9

HUNGARY

Lazar Address to Economic Planning Conference F 1
Ovari Addresses Kisz Conference on Propaganda F 3
Economic Protocol Signed With Finland F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 17 Sep]

POLAND

Government Statement on Beirut Deaths 21 Sep G 1
Daily Attacks Western Views on Solidarity G 2
[Gorczyca in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 16 Sep]
Olszowski Thanks Swiss Ambassador for Bern Rescue G 3
Economic Talks With Yugoslavia End in Warsaw G 4
Albin Siwak Concludes Visit to GDR 17 Sep G 4
Warsaw Paper Views FRG Government Crisis G 4
[Szyndzielorz in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 18 Sep]
Polish-Soviet Friendship Group Meets, States Aims G 5
KPN Official Arrested, Printing Equipment Seized G 5
Three Sentenced for Publishing Illegal Bulletin G 5
Student Union Leader Surrenders, Released G 5
Szczecin Party Committee on Security, Solidarity G 6
[Kieszkowski in TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Sep]
TRYBUNA LUDU 'Analyzes' Activities of KSS-KOR G 6
PZPR Politburo Communique on 21 Sep Session G 7
Commentator Discusses National Rebirth Movement G 8
[Michta in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 18-19 Sep]
Church-State Relations Discussed G 9
Government Spokesman G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Sep]
FRG Paper's Report [SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 15 Sep] G 10
Jaruzelski Aide on East's Economic Assistance G 13
[GAZETA ROBOTNICZA 24 Aug]
Statistics Official Views Costs of Crisis G 18
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 15 Sep]
PZPR's Bejner Interviewed on Situation in Gdansk G 19
[RZECZPOSPOLITA]
Warsaw Authorities To Move Against Speculators G 19
State Tribunal Holds Inaugural Session G 20
[TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Sep]
State Council Assesses Statue, Adopts Resolution G 20

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Greets New Lebanese President-elect H 1
Ceausescu-Sekou Toure Talk Details Reported H 1
Ceausescu Visits Bucharest Aircraft Enterprise H 3
Agricultural Units Visited by Ceausescu 21 Sep H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Israel's Actions, 'Superpowers' Inactions Assailed I 1
[Milivojevic in BORBA 20 Sep]
Visit of Turkish State Leaders Continues 21 Sep I 1
Text of Evren Dinner Address I 1
Final Talks With Stambolic I 3
Discussion With Planinc I 4
Foreign Ministers Meeting I 4
Interview With Ulusu I 5
[NOVA MAKEDONIJA 21 Sep]
Stambolic Meets Guinea's Toure at Airport Stop I 5
Mozambique Defense Minister Meets With Stambolic I 6
Concludes Visit, Departs I 6
Dragan Continues Iraqi Tour, Trade Talks I 7
Mojsov Receives Arab Envoys' Statement on Lebanon I 7
USSR's Solomentsev Receives Serbian Visitors I 8
LCY Presidium Views Tasks, Economy 21 Sep I 8
Assembly Body Concludes Budget Must Be Readjusted I 8
Croatian LC Members Urge 'Action Conferences' I 8
[BORBA 19 Sep]

HUNGARY-USSR-BULGARIA AGRICULTURAL GROUP MEETS

AU211329 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Sep 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Soviet-Bulgarian Agricultural Economy Talks"]

[Text] The third session of the Hungarian-Soviet-Bulgarian Mixed Committee on Agricultural Economy was held in Budapest from 12 to 17 September. The delegations were led by the chairmen of the countries' agricultural science associations. The participants evaluated the fulfillment of the countries' agricultural policy objectives and technical-scientific conditions for industrialization processes in agriculture. They exchanged experiences with regard to the working methods of scientific associations, the effectiveness of their work and the specific means to promote the accomplishment of agricultural policy objectives.

CEMA HOME TRADE MINISTERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD212210 Warsaw PAP in English 1501 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep -- The 14th annual meeting of home trade ministers of CEMA member states opened here today. The four-day session was inaugurated by Polish deputy prime minister Zenon Komender who said that it was an important platform for strengthening economic cooperation. Speaking on economic sanctions imposed on Poland and other socialist countries by some Western states, chiefly the United States, Komender stated that this kind of economic blackmail will not succeed. The socialist countries can effectively oppose it by strengthening cooperation among themselves.

Polish Minister of Home Trade Zygmunt Lakomiec said in his address that trade in consumer goods between home trade organizations of the CEMA member states is an important addition to the bulk of trade done by foreign trade enterprises. CEMA countries exchange 300 billion roubles worth of consumer goods on that basis currently. Speaking on the current situation in the Polish consumer market, Minister Lakomiec said that big hopes were being pinned on the economic reform introduced at the beginning of the year. He also stated that Poland was vitally interested in broadening her trade with other CEMA countries. The goods most sought by Poland include footwear, clothing, food, and paper articles. In exchange, Poland can offer glass packaging, decorative glass, wooden articles and souvenirs.

DZHUROV, KULIKOV VISIT SHIELD-82 TROOPS

AU191952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] On 19 September, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, minister of national defense and commander of the Shield-82 maneuvers, and USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact united armed forces, visited the camps of the soldiers from the fraternal armies. They were accompanied by Anatoliy Gribko, commander of the staff of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, and by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the main political administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as by Col Gen Vladimir (Yakushin), representative of the commander in chief of the united forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to the Bulgarian People's Army.

USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov greeted the participants in the maneuvers, urging them to train well in order to have an excellent implementation of their tasks. Representatives of the fraternal armies declared that the soldiers are making all efforts to achieve excellent results in the maneuvers. They cordially expressed thanks for the warm hospitality and conveyed their excellent impressions from the meetings with the Bulgarian soldiers and working people.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU211421 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sep 21 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Me'ir Vilner, secretary general of the CC of the communist party of Israel, who is on a holiday in Bulgaria.

During the meeting, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged information on the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the Israeli communist party at the present stage and discussed some topical problems of the world communist and workers' movement and of the present international situation. Special attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East after the aggression of Israel into Lebanon.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke about the efforts made by the Bulgarian working people under the leadership of the BCP to translate into life and directives of the 12th Congress of the BCP and made the guest familiar with the consistent foreign policy of the party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at the creation of a climate of trust, goodneighbourliness and active cooperation with the Balkan countries, aimed at the conversion of the region of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, at strengthening the positions of peace in Europe and the world.

Mr Me'ir Vilner spoke about the difficult struggle of the Israeli communists, together with the other democratic forces, have waged against the aggressive expansionist policy of the Israeli Government, overtly backed by the United States, a policy aimed against the Palestinian and the other Arab peoples, and also against the true interests of the Israeli people. He spoke also about the constant efforts of the Israeli people in defence of the democratic rights and the vital interests of the workers. He paid special attention to the protest movement, unprecedented in its dimensions and unknown in the former history of Israel, a movement against the aggressive and the bloody crimes of the Israeli warmongers in Lebanon, the mass destructions and the murders of peaceful Palestinian and Lebanese citizens, planned and carried out with the direct cooperation of the strategic ally of the Israeli Government -- the United States of America.

They expressed profound indignation in connection with the latest mass bestial massacre of defenceless women, children, young people and old men, carried out in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut under the cover and with the participation of the Israeli Army. The entire responsibility for this slaughterings should be borne by the government of Begin and Sharon.

These cruel cynic murders, and the occupation of Lebanon persisting under the backing of the United States and the Israeli interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Lebanese state, pose a serious threat to peace and security of the peoples in the region and in the whole world. That is why the two party leaders insist that the aggression and the genocide practised by Israel should be halted and that the Israeli troops should immediately and unconditionally leave Lebanon, as it has been decided in the resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Me'ir Vilner expressed admiration for the heroism and the selflessness of the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese national-progressive forces, as a result of which the aggression into Lebanon turned into a moral and political defeat of Israel and the United States. They said they are deeply convinced that now, after the wave of popular support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, it is the duty of the peaceloving and democratic forces in the whole world to double their efforts for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. They think that the programme, set forth by Mr Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at September 15, this year, constitutes a reliable and promising foundation for such a settlement.

The two party leaders condemned firmly the attempts of the United States to revive the Camp David process, through the so-called Reagan plan and the forcible involvement of other Arab states in the separate and capitulation deals. They reaffirmed the determination of their parties to fight for lasting and just peace in the Middle East, a peace which can be achieved only after the complete pullout of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and after granting the Arab people of Palestine their right to self-determination and the foundation of an independent state of their own, along Israel.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Me'ir Vilner noted with satisfaction the plan, adopted by the conference of the Arab leaders in Fes, has been drawn up in the same spirit and that its basic principles coincide with the principles which the two parties have been defending for years. They are deeply convinced that a just, lasting and comprehensive solution can be achieved only along the road of international Middle East conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including and obligatorily with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Me'ir Vilner expressed satisfaction with the development of fraternal ties and cooperation between the BCP and the Israeli communist party and confirmed the readiness of the two parties to keep on developing and deepening their relations and to contribute in the future, too, to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES BEIRUT MASSACRE

AU211530 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 21 Sep 82

["Bulgarian Journalists Condemn Israeli Aggression -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- The permanent representative of the PLO to Bulgaria, Mr (Samih 'Abd al-Fatah) described the latest cruelties of Israel over the peaceful Palestinian citizens in West Beirut as a part of the chain of the Israeli tactics of 1948.

Today he spoke here at a protest meeting organized by the union of Bulgarian journalists in connection with the mass murders of the defenseless Palestinians in the camps of Sabra and Shatila.

The PLO representative stressed that the responsibility for this act organized by Israel this time again goes to the U.S. Government which did not fulfill the guarantees it gave for the peaceful citizens in West Beirut to be defended.

We have gounds to ask the question until when Israel which continues to kill, can stay in the UNO, said Mr (Samih 'Abd al-Fatah) in conclusion.

The meeting was attended by the ambassador of Syria, Algeria and Iraq to Bulgaria.

The indignation of the Bulgarian journalists from the latest inhuman criminal acts of Israel in West Beirut was expressed by Mr Bogomil Mechkarski, secretary of the Union.

BTA ISSUES DECLARATION ON BEIRUT MASSACRE

AU211540 Sofia BTA in English 1512 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 21 (BTA) - The conscience of mankind has already been shocked. Several days ago hundreds of innocent people have been killed - women, children and old men. This monstrous criminal act, matching to Hitler-Fascist cruelties of the Second World War, has proved once again the real character of the aggressive policy of Tel Aviv backed up actively by the USA.

The governments of Israel and Tel Aviv [as received] distinguished themselves now from this barbarous act expressing hypocritical indignation of the butchery in West Beirut. But truth cannot be so concealed. Monstrous is the villainy of the next in the series link of unscrupulous criminal acts of the Israeli Government in Lebanon and other occupied territories and the direct consequence of the strategic cooperation between Israel and the USA. It has been preliminary organized and realized by the Israeli Army and the direct responsibility of this bears the government of Begin - Sharon, and for all honest unprejudiced people it is clear that no less responsibility for the and all acts in Beirut bears the USA which in the course of decades arms and encourages the aggressor their "claims" that the Israeli troops will not enter the territory of West Beirut after the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters as well as the given "guarantees" of the defenceless peaceful population this time again remained mere words.

The Palestinian camps Sabra and Shatila remained synonyms of the new precipice, which the U.S.-Israeli policy has digged between the Palestinian people and the other people, the progressive and democratic forces in the world [on the] one hand, and today's governers of Israel and the USA - on the other, because the blood shed of the martyrs will not be ever forgotten. The tragic events in West Beirut are another illustration of this which the Palestinian people and the other Arab people can expect from the U.S. attempts to revive the course of Camp David through the so-called plan of President Reagan for the "settlement" of the Middle East conflict.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with all the peace-loving forces in the world, is angrily condemning the bloody bacchanalia against the Palestine and Lebanese population in Beirut and resolutely insists on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon in accordance with the decisions of the UN Security Council.

The Security Council, which is responsible for maintaining the peace and security in the world, has to apply all means at its disposal, including using UN forces, to curb the Israeli aggressor, for liberating the Arab territories captured in 1967 and afterwards, and, if required, to apply on it the sanctions provided for the UN Charter. Moreover, because of the permanent violation of the principles of the UN Charter and the decisions of the Security Council on the part of the Israeli ruling crust, the question of whether the further membership of a state as Israel in the United Nations is expedient is raised.

It is time to start a real settlement of the Middle East crisis, which is unthinkable without the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to founding their own independent state and guaranteeing the security of all states in the area. A solid basis for this is the overall programme formulated by Mr Leonid Brezhnev on September 15th of this year, in which in a concentrated form the principles for resolving the Palestine issue and the Middle East crisis as a whole, adopted at the meeting of the heads of the Arab states in Fes, have also been given proper place. Any other variants and backstage machinations which evade the real problems can bring the states and peoples of the Middle East only a fresh exacerbation of the tension and further deepening of the feud and clashes.

REGIONAL CONTACTS REPORTED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU211128 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 19 September (BTA) -- Since 1975 there have been hundreds of contacts between the representatives of the Vidin Okrug population in Bulgaria and the population of Zajecar in the SFRY. There will be over 60 sports and cultural events of this kind in 1982. The good-neighborly relations between the two border areas are also expressed in economic terms. In 1982 the trade balance between Vidin Okrug and the Zajecar region will attain $5 million.

The reason for the unusual excitement we witnessed in the streets of Zajecar yesterday was due to the presence of numerous cars with Vidin registration plates parked in this town. On that day the hospitable citizens of Zajecar welcomed over 2,000 Vidin citizens as their guests. Zvetko Jovanovic, secretary of the Zajecar municipal committee for relations with neighboring countries, stated as follows in this connection: "Most of them have personal friends in Zajecar and are welcome guests in numerous families." He told us with satisfaction about the opportunities and the mutual benefit of expanding friendly and good-neighborly relations.

Berovo Meeting Reported

AU211147 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Blagoevgrad, 19 September (BTA) -- "Peace, Friendship, and Socialism" -- under this slogan the traditional autumn rally of Bulgarian-Yugoslav friendship was held today in the border town of Berovo, on the territory of Howzsfry.

At the meeting, attended by thousands of participants, the anthems of both countries were played and the national flags of Bulgaria and the SFRY were hoisted. Atanas Babaleev, first secretary of the BCP municipal committee in Sandanski, addressed the audience and Blagoje Aleksov, chairman of the assembly of the host town, also took the floor. Artistic groups and individual artists from Sofia, Blagoevgrad, Sandanski, Skopje, Berovo and other towns participated in the festive concert program.

ZHIVKOV GREETS MINERALOGISTS CONGRESS OPENING

AU191919 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sep 19 (BTA) -- The 13th congress of the International Mineralogists' Association opened today at the Golden Sands resort. It is attended by leading figures of the association, delegates and guests of a number of countries in Europe, America, Asia and Africa.

The congress was opened by the association's President (Claude Guilmain), who thanked the Bulgarian Government for the hospitality and the excellent conditions which will help the successful work and fruitful results of the forum.

A greetings address on behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, and the government, was read out by Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources. He emphasized that irrespective of their national and political belonging the mineralogists should serve mankind's progress, the life on the planet.

After elaborating on the Bulgarian experience in utilizing poor mineral resources, Mr Todor Bozhinov pointed out that Bulgaria develops a highly efficient power generation based on low-calorie lignite coal, applying a Bulgarian burning technology. In Bulgaria there has been formed a solid non-ferrous metallurgy for producing copper based on some of the poorest copper ores. Ferrous metallurgy has been developed utilizing local iron ores of low metal content and a complex processing technology.

The congress began its business work which will go on within the next week. There will be discussed important problems of mineralogy and the trends for the further extending and deepening of international cooperation in this field.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS TU CELEBRATION, OKRUG MEETING

AU171910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Summary] A festive meeting to mark the 75h anniversary of the trade union of workers of the printing industry and cultural institutions took place at the Sofia club of the printing workers trade union tonight.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov was the honored guest at the meeting. Among other officials, Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the ceremony." Outstanding workers, heroes of socialist labor and veterans of the printing industry also attended the meeting.

Boycho Pavlov, chairman of the printing workers and cultural institutions trade union, delivered an address on the role of the printing workers trade union and pointed out the "close and constant care of the BCP and of Georgi Dimitrov for the work of this trade union." The speaker added that "Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, is the successor and continuer of Dimitrov's and Blagoev's cause" and that "he is devoting constant care to socialist culture and its development."

The Order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- first class was presented to the trade union for its active organizational and revolutionary activities in the struggle against capitalism and fascism during the period of building socialism. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov placed the order on the banner of the trade union. Greetings messages were read from the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Committee for Culture, the Soviet cultural workers trade union, and from many other cultural institutions and organizations."

Pazardzhik Okrug Meetings

AU191854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Summary] "On 19 September the working people of Lisichevo, Pazardzhik Okrug, marked two bright anniversaries: the 60th anniversary of the first Lisichevo commune, and the 50th anniversary of its fifth commune." Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, was among the guests. "He was greeted exceptionally cordially by the working people with flowers and festive chants." The speakers at the meeting stressed the significance of the Lisichevo communes. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke at the meeting. He greeted the Lisichevo working people and wished them to work selflessly for constructing the developed socialist society and implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress."

In the afternoon Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived in the town of Pazardzhik, where he was cordially greeted by the working people. "He met the bureau of the Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Committee. Petko Petkov, first secretary of the committee, briefed him on the tasks which are being solved at the present by the okrug party organization in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

PREMIER FILIPOV TOURS STRANDZHA AREA

AU211120 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Strandzha area. He was accompanied by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Comrade Filipov visited the settlement systems of Grodov, Malko Turnovo, and Michurin and was briefed on the implementation of the Strandzha-Sakar Program. Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed the need to fully utilize capital investments to develop the Strandzha area and fully unearth the wealth of the Strandzha mountain area. Particular attention should be paid to the processes of integration between agriculture and industry, as well as to the further intensification of the animal breeding sector in mountainous areas as well as to an active development of fodder production and some southern crops, Grisha Filipov added.

BOZHINOV ADDRESSES TURGOVISHTE PARTY PLENUM

AU161845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Summary] A BCP okrug committee plenum was held in Turgovishte to discuss questions of intensification of production in the okrug through the introduction of scientific-technical achievements and the application of the advanced experience.

"Comrade Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and various other officials -- such as deputy ministers, managers of production trusts and enterprises, and specialists from the okrug -- attended the plenum. Comrade Todor Bozhinov, in his statement, stressed the role and significance of scientific-technical progress and of advanced experience in intensifying production in the spirit of the decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress and in the spirit of Todor Zhivkov's address delivered at the 1981 October conference. Comrade Bozhinov expressed his appreciation for the program adopted at the plenum in connection with further developing and introducing scientific-technical progress and advanced experience in Turgovishte Okrug for the period up to the end of the current 5-year plan period. Comrade Todor Bozhinov stressed that this program is a serious basis for the work of the okrug party committee, of the economic managements and of all experts in connection with reaching the indexes of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period."

TODOROV VISITS KAMPUCHEA 18-20 SEPTEMBER

For Kampuchean coverage of the visit by National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov to Phnom Penh, 18-20 September, including a reception on 18 September given by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, see the Kampuchea section of the 20 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LAOS

For Vietiane media reports on the visit to Laos by the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Politburo member Stanko Todorov, see the Laos section of the 21 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN

AU211148 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] The delegation of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions returned from Japan yesterday. The delegation visited Japan at the invitation of the general council of Japanese trade unions. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Andon Traykov and Georgi Borgov, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

INTERNAL TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM WARSAW

AU220739 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] On 21 September Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services, returned from Warsaw, where he took part in the 14th session of CEMA ministers of internal trade, which opened today. Georgi Karamanev pointed out that the session is reviewing a broad range of issues ensuing from the decisions of the 36th session of CEMA and the congresses of the fraternal parties on further satisfying the needs of the citizens with consumer goods, strengthening and expanding socialist integration and maximally utilizing the exchange of goods among the socialist countries to enrich the domestic markets.

The session also discussed problems related to further expanding cooperation in the area of domestic trade until 1990, Minister Karamanev said.

IMPERIALISM, REAGAN 'A REAL DANGER TO THE WORLD'

AU211152 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Chech 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Report on a speech by Oldrich Svestka, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and RUDE PRAVO chief editor, delivered at the RUDE PRAVO festival in Prague on 19 September]

[Text] In his speech RUDE PRAVO chief editor Oldrich Svestka said among other things:

We live in a great period, in a period when huge changes are occurring on all continents, nothing can stop social progress, and the process which has begun with the Great October Socialist Revolution continues.

That path is not without complex obstacles. In Europe, North America, Asia, Africa and Latin America a huge number of problems have to be resolved: hunger, poverty, disease, unemployment. Some of these problems are so great that we, who live in a socialist state, cannot even imagine them.

The path however, of progress is inexorable, although there might be temporary standstills in the development of individual countries, and sometimes even reversions. But there are always prospects open and in their essence they are optimistic. The future belongs to honestly working people. No matter where they live. About this we are profoundly convinced and history proves it.

We do not view the world through rose-colored glasses, and we fully realize that the other pole of the world -- the ruling circles in the imperialist countries, and particularly the Reagan administration -- constitute a real danger to the world, to mankind's life in peace and to social progress.

It is no coincidence that precisely now the global struggle for peace is as mighty as never before, that pressure has been increasing on the governments of the capitalist countries not to succumb to the U.S. dictate and not to station American weapons on their territories.

In the world there is not a single dirty game in which the United States does not have its fingers. The United States usurps almost every spot in the world as a sphere of its interests. All that is happening in the Middle East at present is a telling example. Were it not for U.S. assistance and support, Israel could never go as far as it does in its audacity. It could never repeat the attrocities of Hitlerite Germany and physically liquidate the Lebanese and Palestinian people, murder children, women and old men and raze Beirut to the ground.

The characteristic feature of the policy of the Reagan administration is a yearning for world rule, dictate, blackmail and intimidation; a political, economic and military dictate. But for a dictate there must be two -- one that dictates and one who is subordinate. It is obvious that the USSR will not let itself be dictated to by imperialists.

For 1 and 1/2 years already we have been striving to fulfill the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. From your own experience from individual worksites you know that this is by no means a cakewalk. You know that we are resolving difficult problems, that we msut overcome more than one tough obstacle and that we are embroiled in complex struggles. No one was promising from the lectern of the 16th congress that life will be without problems.

On the one hand a tough economic policy and concentrated hostile propaganda against all socialist countries are being pursued. On the other hand, the situation in the capitalist countries directly affects us. For example, as a consequence of the capitalist crisis less is being invested in the world and as a result our export possibilities are decreasing, especially those of investment character. They are refusing us credits and are usuriously raising interest rates. This is slowing down our economic development. Moreover, this is aggravated by the capitalist states' direct discriminatory measures vis-a-vis the socialist countries.

Our economy must contend with this, and not only with this, but must also come to terms with it. Thus, for us this means making maximum efforts when fulfilling planned tasks and employing all our skills and energy to overcome difficulties.

We have prerequisites for all this, the more so since we can combine our potential and means to an expedient cooperation with the CEMA countries, especially with the Soviet Union. Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev expressly spoke about this at their meeting in the Crimea.

Our festival is being held in a year in which our true friend, the great class brother, the Soviet Union, is celebrating important anniversaries -- the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Our people rightly see in the Soviet Union the guarantee of their peaceful construction work and appreciate its firm and patient endeavor in the struggle for maintaining peace and asserting the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence. The world congress of peace forces will be held in Prague next year. As a host country we will be able to show what life in peace means to our people and how much energy we expend to preserve this greatest value of all mankind.

RUDE PRAVO REACTS TO CHINESE PARTY CONGRESS

AU201124 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 September on page 6 carries a 1,300-word Vladimir Cebis article "The 12th CPC Congress and the PRC's Foreign Policy." The article is the first RUDE PRAVO reaction to the recently concluded CPC congress.

The article opens by describing the foreign and domestic political circumstances under which the congress was held. It notes that it took place at a time when "a certain deviation occurs in the PRC from a number of voluntarist slogans and methods" of the past and when "rightwing tendencies" (encouragement of private enterprise, "open-doors" economic policy) are being "enhanced." The introductory part of the article also refers to the low standard of living in the PRC, the high unemployment and "other severe economic and domestic political problems."

In the body of the article, Cebis then discusses the PRC's foreign political orientation as outlined in the congress speeches. He first reviews Chinese leaders' statements or relations with the United States and Taiwan. He points to the PRC's "humiliating" relations with the United States and to the "unpropitious impact of the Western penetration" in general. In this connection, Cebis notes the stress placed at the congress on the PRC's "independent" foreign policy and interprets this as "possibly reflecting -- at least to a certain degree -- the bitter experiences from the hitherto development of the 'special course.'" This stress on "independence" may also possibly mean, according to Cebis, that "more than one important Chinese representative today again realizes that the PRC achieved real progress precisely when it relied on the selfless, equal cooperation with the socialist countries."

In conclusion, Cebis then explains -- on the basis of Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress, his speech in Tashkent on 24 March 1982 and Gustav Husak's speech to the 16th CPCZ Congress -- the socialist countries' attitude to the PRC. Speaking about the response of the 12th CPC Congress to the Soviet proposals for improving Soviet-Sino relations, Cebis merely notes that "the PRC has not yet given an answer of principle" to the Soviet "initiatives."

CPC REFERENCES TO SOVIET 'HEGEMONISM' NOTED

AU161256 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 15 Sep 82 p 7

[T. Ljubimovova commentary: "More Sober Formulations -- But Also Deeds?"]

[Excerpt] There is no doubt that, compared with previous congresses, many formulations [used at the recently concluded 12th CPC congress] were much more sober. As many political observers noted, the Chinese leaders refrained from overt attacks on the USSR, even though they continued to pay considerable attention to "hegemonism" and, in this connection, to insinuations that are typical for the Maoist leadership of the CPC. However, only the future -- not words but specific deeds -- will show what changes and what the congress has brought new for China.

USSR GOSPLAN OFFICIAL VISITS, VIEWS COOPERATION

LD171800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met with Yakov Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee [Gosplan] and chairman of the CEMA Intergovernmental Commission for Computer Technology.

In a cordial and friendly conversation they appraised the level of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslavakia and discussed possibilities for further deepening cooperative production in particular in the sphere of electronics.

The meeting was attended by Milan Kubat, federal minister of electrotechnical industry.

REPORT ON BRNO INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR TALKS

AU171742 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 82 p 1

["JK"-signed report: "Expansion of Production Cooperation: Press Conference at Brno Fair"]

[Text] Brno, 15 Sep (Our correspondent) -- On Wednesday at the Brno exposition grounds, representatives of the Federal Ministries of Foreign Trade, Electrotechnical Industry, of Technological and Investment Promotion, of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering and of the Ministry of General Engineering gave a press conference for our own and foreign journalists.

In the opening speech, Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of industry said among other things that in the first half of this year the turnover of our foreign trade, compared with the same period last year, increased by more than 5 percent. Compared with last year, Czechoslavak exports increased in the first half-year by 9.2 percent and imports by less than 2 percent. It is generally known that we have been successful as regards fulfilling and exceeding the plans vis-a-vis the socialist countries, a sphere in which the turnover, compared with 1981, increased by more than 13 percent. We do not conceal that vis-a-vis the nonsocialist countries we have not been achieving the pace we would like. We continue to be interested in expanding cooperation with the advanced capitalist states as well as with the developing countries.

Engineering products, whose exports increased by more than 10 percent compared with the first half-year of 1981, played a considerable role in the results achieved. These results affirm that engineering products remain our country's important source of payments. Their share in our overall exports is about 50 percent.

Better results in exports can be achieved, above all, through high quality and high technological standards of production, constant innovation, more timely utilization of scientific-technical findings in practice, reducing delivery deadlines and perfect service. For example, world demand concentrates on machinery containing a considerable portion of electronic parts. This we can offer especially in the sector of machine tools. Last year, on the basis of specialization and cooperation agreements, we imported machinery and equipment at a value which represents 23 percent of total engineering imports from the CEMA member countries.

The same as with the socialist countries, the production cooperation with the nonsocialist states is also being intensively expanded. We have concluded 61 cooperation agreements with firms in 15 nonsocialist countries. In addition to the results already achieved, more than 200 cooperation theses have been formulated today in all key Czechoslovak production sectors, which should be realized during the current 5-year plan. I am convinced that we still have a very broad scope for further expanding these progressive forms of internatonal economic cooperation.

HOFFMAN, TU DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO SYRIA

LD192238 Prague CTK in English 1757 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus [no date as received] -- A delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, continued an official friendly visit to Syria on Sunday.

On Saturday, the delegation held talks with representatives of the Syrian General Federation of Labour Unions, headed by its chairman, Izzaddin an-Nasir [as received]. The two delegations exchanged experience in trade union activity, devoting great attention to bilateral and multilateral cooperation. They highly appreciated the level of their contacts which, they stressed, reflected the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations in general.

Karel Hoffmann exphasized the importance of activity within the World Federation of Trade Unions and the need to develop this activity in the spirit of the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana, so that it expressed even better joint targets in the assertion of the working people's interests in various parts of the world.

He voiced the solidarity of Czechoslovak trade unions and all working people with the just struggle of the Arab people at this time when Israeli crimes in Lebanon and dangerous plans of aggressors concern Syria immediately.

The Czechoslovak delegation was received by Muhammad Zouhair Masarka [as received], secretary of the Syrian regional leadership of the Ba'th Party, who highly appreciated Czechoslovakia's support for Syria and the Arab people in their just struggle.

DIVINES, OFFICIALS DISCUSS PACEM IN TERRIS

AU171740 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Meeting With Church Representatives"]

[Text] Prague, 15 Sep (CTK) -- In Prague on Wednesday, Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, received for a working talk ordinaries of the Roman Catholic Church in the Czech Socialist Republic, capitular vicars Dr Karel Jonas, Josef Hendrich, Ludvik Horky and Josef Kavale, headed by bishop-aposotolic administrator in Olomouc, Msgr Dr Josef Vrana.

M. Klusak acquainted the present ordinaries with the position of the Czechoslovak Government of the current foreign political developments and with the results of the social and, in particular, economic development in our country.

In a friendly chat, the present ordinaries expressed their absolute support for the peace and construction endeavors of the Czechoslovak people.

All present ordinaries agree that clergymen's peace organizations, abiding by and true to the teaching of the church, at the same time clearly manifest their civic convictions, occupy an irreplaceable position in the current peace activity. The Czech ordinaries, like the Slovak corps of ordinaries, positively assess the creative work of the clergymen's peace organization Pacem in Terris.

At the end of the talk, which also concerned topical church-political questions, the Czech ordinaries assured the minister that in line with the active peace and civic commitment of the Catholic clergymen, they support the guarantee of good relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church. Minister M. Klusak acknowledged this assurance and reaffirmed that the appropriate state agencies will fully support this constructive line as well as the further activity of the Pacem in Terris organization.

SUGAR BEET HARVEST SHOWS FAVORABLE TRENDS

AU161257 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Otakar Novotny, general director of the Prague-based sugar industry concern, interviewed by "HA": "More Sugar From This Year's Harvest" -- place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Does the present state of the crops give hope that the planned procurement of sugar beets and the planned sugar production will be fulfilled?

[Answer] The outcome of an analysis of sugar beet samples suggests that the sugar refineries may be able to procure the entire planned quantity of sugar beets but, most likely, the beets' sugar content will be lower than originally anticipated. While the roots' average weight exceeds by 122 grams the average weight recorded in the last 10 years, the sugar content is 0.2 percent below average. However, in view of the relatively large average number of individual plants -- 72,000 per hectare -- and the roots' weight, even the reduced sugar content means that from each hectare we will produce more than 1 ton more of polarizing [polarizagni] sugar [than was the average in the past 10 years]. Under these prerequisites, we have hope that this year's production of refined sugar, too, will be above average even though we will most likely be short of a couple tens of thousands of tons of sugar to fulfill the plan 100 percent.

In the course of last week, the bests' sugar content increased from 13.1 to 13.9 percent. If the sugar content keeps increasing at this rate, the sugar refineries will pay the agricultural enterprises on average Kcs12-16 more for each ton of procured sugar than the basic price of Kcs370. After 2 meager years, there exists thus again the prerequisite that the production of sugar beets and sugar will be among the successful branches of our agricultural complex.

DAILY DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF GYPSY POPULATION

AU171715 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Sep 82 p 5

[Frantisek Buda article: "From the Bondage of Backwardness"]

[Summary] "Some 230,000 gypsies live in the whole republic, more than 15,700 of them in Rimavska Sobota district where they account for 16 percent of the population. Rimavska Sobota occupies first place among Czechoslovak districts in this respect. This primacy is tantamount to a heap of all kinds of problems and worries which are not exactly pleasant. Even though a large segment of the gypsy population has already entered a new life with both feet, many of them have not yet freed themselves from the bumpy roads to which they were mercilessly pushed by long centuries of darkness."

Aside from Rimavska Pila, Klenovec has the most backward Gypsy colony in the district, "Maria Piaterova, secretary of the Commission for Problems of Citizens of Gypsy Origin attached to the National Committee in Klenovec, confirms this. She does so with a sigh because, despite partial successes, things are only slowly changing for the better.

"They have already made sure that all 5 to 6-year-old Gypsy children attend preschool facilities. They mix them with other children so that they can learn useful habits from them but, nonetheless, the results are not satisfactory. Last year, out of 25 first-graders, roughly one-third could not advance to the next grade of elementary school. At the end of last year, eight young Gypsies concluded mandatory school attendance, but only one of them got accepted by a vocational training institute and none of them managed to get to secondary school.

"Comrade Piaterova says: 'First we want to liquidate the Gypsy colony. By the end of this quinquennium we will have built 24 apartments for the least adapted families. In the past we used to give the gypsies free clothing, food and even kitchen utensils. This assistance was received even by those who could easily afford to buy these things themselves. Because in this way they were given what they needed 'from haven,' some of them developed an aversion to proper work. People tend to have little regard for things for which they did not have to work hard.... It is necessary to help, of course, but the help must be reasonable and differentiated. And there is yet another thing: even when it concerns Gypsies, we must not tolerate lack of discipline and slovenliness, regardless of whether it is at work, at school at home or in public. Sooner or later, any toleration of shortcomings will boomerang."

The Gypsy colony in Rimavske Brezovo makes a much better impression than the one in Klenovec. Pavol Ivan, secretary of the Local National Committee, says that all gypsies go regularly to work and their children to school. The worst shacks in the Gypsy colony have already been pulled down and their inhabitants have received new housing in the village.

"The time is not far off when even the last Gypsy shack in the Gemer area will be razed to the ground and the colonies at the end of the villages will fall into oblivion. However, people in Rimavska Sobota district sense that, before this time comes, it is necessary to do something to make sure that the Gypsies, too, actively contribute to beautifying the environment in which they live."

Therefore, since 1975 they have been organizing a contest for the neatest Gypsy colony in the district. Every year, a 5-member commission visits all colonies and evaluates the outward appearance of houses and apartments, as well as order and hygiene. All families from the three neatest colonies receive a prize. After 6 successful years, they have introduced this contest. It is no longer the whole colony that competes but individual houses in the nine most backward colonies of the district.

"Many dedicated people, functionaries and ordinary citizens, are helping their fellow Gypsy citizens to free themselves from the bondage of backwardness. This is strenuous, tedious work. However, at the same time, it is the only way to make sure that everyone in the socialist society leads a dignified life."

KAYSONE-LED LPDR PARTY, STATE DELEGATION VISITS

Honecker Welcomes Delegation

LD200852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0806 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- A Lao People's Democratic Republic party and state delegation arrived in Berlin on Monday morning for an official visit to the GDR which will last several days. It is headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The guests from the friendly Southeast Asian country were very cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership.

Kaysone Meets With Honecker

LD201818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, had a first friendly meeting at the Central Committee house on Monday afternoon.

In their exchange of views they first touched on questions of the further development and strengthening of the fraternal relations between the two countries. They ascribed particular importance to the deepening of cooperation between the SED of the GDR and the LPRP, which they considered a solid basis for the further expansion of relations between the GDR and Laos. Erich Honecker assured his guest that the people of the GDR will continue to stand firmly at the side of the Lao people in their just struggle to protect their revolutionary achivements and for peaceful development in Southeast Asia.

Both statesmen viewed with concern the dangerous sharpening of the international situation as a result of the confrontation and arms drive policies pursued worldwide by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. At the same time they confirmed their determination, together with all those forces interested in peace and fruitful international cooperation, to oppose this dangerous development. In this connection they expressed their firm support for the significant initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at preventing a nuclear war and at securing world peace.

Official Talks Begin

LD202000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- The party and state delegation of the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, headed by Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan, started their official talks this afternoon. During the talks Kaysone Phomvihan thanked the party and state leadership and also the people of the GDR for the assistance given to Laos in building up the country.

The partners in the talks praised the positive results of cooperation betwen the two parties and states. They said that strong impulses for this had arisen from the agreements signed in May 1977 during Kaysone Phomvihan's state visit to the GDR. Both sides reaffirmed their firm desire to deepen political and economic cooperation further and to sign agreements to this end.

Both sides strongly denounced the dangerous striving of imperialism's most aggressive circles for military superiority and their massive attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan stressed the need for concrete steps against the U.S. nuclear strategy and for arms limitation and disarmament, which the two sides described as the key issue in the struggle to secure peace, to prevent a nuclear inferno.

Referring to the situation in Asia both sides stressed the dangers threatening the peoples of this continent as a result of the activities of imperialism. They paid tribute in this respect to the proposals of the USSR and the other socialist states for consolidating peace and creating an atmosphere of trust, cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the states of Asia. They strongly condemned the imperialist reactionary attempts at interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The talks, which took place in an open and cordial atmosphere, was attended on the GDR side by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Dohlus and Guenter Mittag, and by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Present on the Lao side were the members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo Sisomphon Lovansai and Khampai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD210204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1841 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- A party and state delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic arrived in Berlin on Monday for an official visit to the GDR.

Erich Honecker gave a dinner in honor of Kaysone Phomvihan in the State Council building. Present were other members of the GDR party and state leadership as well as the members of the Lao delegation. In toasts Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan praised the firm friendship and close cooperation between the peoples of both countries and their Marxist-Leninist parties.

Led by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the people of Laos are tackling the problem of surmounting the centuries-old legacy of the feudal times and what is left over from colonialism and neocolonialism, Erich Honecker noted in his toast. Supported in solidarity by the fraternal socialist countries, above all the USSR, Laos has accomplished outstanding achievements in gradually establishing the bases of socialism. "Today your country is a member of the powerful family of socialist peoples."

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR will continue to stand in fraternal solidarity by the side of Laos. The friendship with the Lao people has deep roots in the GDR. "The treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two states, which we will sign during your visit, consolidates the basis of our fraternal cooperation. At the same time it is an important contribution in the struggle for peace and security."

Erich Honecker said that the international situation continues to give cause for concern. Pursuing their policy of strength and the arms drive, the most aggressive forces of imperialism, especially the United States, are directing massive attacks against the socialist community and all progressive forces. The strategy of the nuclear first strike and the concept of a limited nuclear war represent a cynical challenge to the peoples. All the more necessary, therefore, are increased efforts by all who want to prevent a nuclear world inferno. "There is no such thing as a winnable nuclear war. What can and must be won, however, is the fight against preparations for such a war and for its prevention."

The GDR's geographical position directly on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism. between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, means that it has a special interest in the safeguarding of peace, in the reduction of nuclear weapon arsenals and in disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Erich Honecker pointed to the Soviet Union's proposals in the Geneva negotiations with the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms as a whole. They open up real possibilities for the considerable reduction of these arms and for the achieving of a genuine zero option.

The U.S. atomic strategy shows itself to the peoples for what it is, Erich Honecker said, "a brutal, aggressive strategy threatening mankind's existence which cannot be surpassed in its adventurism and incalculability."

With regard to NATO's plans to site new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons on the territory of the FRG and other West European states, Erich Honecker noted: "Unfortunately, our Western neighbor, the Federal Republic, believes it must play the advance guard in implementing this peace-endangering policy and talk other Western countries belonging to NATO into following such an extremely alarming course. Developments show, however, that this is no way to resolve an issue affecting the future of mankind. An increase in U.S. missiles in Western Europe does not signify an increase in security. On the contrary. There can only be more security if no new U.S. medium-range missiles and cruise missiles are sited in the Federal Republic.

True to the maxim of our policy of ensuring that no war ever again emanates from German soil, we continue to adopt the call of our youth, who call in their striving for peace on behalf of mankind: "Down with the NATO missile decision."

The speaker went on: "Should the Federal Republic of Germany be serious as regards the development of good-neighborly relations between the two German states and the prevention of the danger of nuclear destruction, she for her part will have to ensure that in 1983 no new U.S. missiles are stationed in the Federal Republic.

The developments in the Near East continue to cause great concern. "The GDR condemns with abhorrence the monstrous mass murders in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut. Those who support and equip the murderers carry the full responsibility for this genocide." The recent expansion of the occupation of West Beirut by Israeli troops shows again that the aggressor must be forced to leave Lebanon. "In our view the six principles which Leonid Brezhnev has recently put forward for a peace settlement could clear the path for progress in the Near East."

Erich Honecker then went into the initiatives of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea to make Indochina into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. These initiatives are aimed at removing tensions in the region, achieving an atmosphere of trust and furthering dialogue.

"We condemn all attempts, under whatever pretext, to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries," Erich Honecker emphasized. In the light of the continual threat by imperialist and other reactionary forces, the Lao people, united in solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea, have successfully guaranteed the security of their fatherland.

"We regard the creation of the so-called 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea' from bankrupt counterrevolutionary forces as a crude attempt to inflame tensions in Southeast Asia. We agree with you, dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, that no one will succeed in undermining the people's power, in deflecting the Kampuchean people from the path of social progress and in installing once again the genocidal regime of Pol Pot."

"Although our countries lie thousands of kilometers apart, the revolutionaries and peoples of our two countries are nevertheless united by the same feelings and the same high revolutionary ideal and have always given each other moral and material support in the struggle for independence, freedom and socialism and the well-being of the people," Kaysone Phomvihan stated in his toast. "At present our countries, which are both members of the socialist community, the cornerstone of which is the Soviet Union, have joint glorious tasks to fulfill, including, above all, to preserve the achievements of their revolution and defend the forward posts of world socialism in regions gripped in complete change."

"Your country lies in Central Europe and ours in Southeast Asia, but together we are making a contribution to the cause of peace and security in the respective regions and the world." Kaysone Phomvihan congratulated the GDR on its successes, "because these successes and victories contribute to the strengthening of the socialist world system and are a source of inspiration and encouragement to the Lao people."

He added: "After the historic victory of 1975 and following the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the party and the entire people tackled a new stage of the revolution in which two strategic tasks have to be fulfilled: the defense of the in the past 7 years. [as received] Despite the difficulties due to the backwardness of our economy and our cultural standards, despite the consequences of the destructive war, of colonialism, of the subversive activity and the constant sabotage by the imperialists, expansionists, hegemonists and other reactionary forces against our country, and thanks to the political line and the correct revolutionary methods of our party, thanks to the strength of the people, who have become masters of their own country, and with important aid and support from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries and progressive countries in the world, we have been in a position to preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and thus achieve initial successes in all spheres."

Political stability and social order are secure, ideological unity and the action unity of the entire people have been substantially consolidated, and culture and health have experienced a new upsurge, Kaysone Phomvihan stressed.

He added: "As we are well aware, the international situation is complicated. The world-wide class struggle continues to be harsh and aggravated. Imperialism -- headed by U.S. imperialism and international reactionary forces -- is trying to go on the offensive again in order to regain lost positions, obstruct the peoples' revolutionary movement, step up the arms race, produce mass destruction weapons, prepare for atomic war and create tensions in many regions of the world. Recently it has supported the Israeli Zionists in invading Lebanon, destroying the PLO and undertaking actions against other Arab countries."

The time when the imperialists and reactionary forces determined whether it would rain or shine has gone for good. "Imperialism is falling deeper and deeper into a general crisis and has to combat great difficulties and increasingly stronger contradictions. The three revolutionary currents and the peace movements developing throughout the world are gaining strength, continuing their offensive strategy and achieving more and more victories."

The international process of detente remains an irreversible trend, Kaysone Phomvihan said. "The peace program of the Soviet Union, the bastion of revolution and peace in the world, the creative initiatives of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the peace policy of the socialist countries will bring useful results and mobilize powerful forces for preserving world peace."

The speaker paid tribute to the foreign policy of the GDR and said: "We highly value the peaceful foreign policy of the GDR and its contribution to the struggle of the peoples for the goals of our epoch, for the security of the countries of Europe and the world. We thank the GDR sincerely for its support for the peace initiatives submitted by the three countries of Indochina in a joint declaration of the sixth conference of foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City, peace initiatives with the aim of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation."

"The Lao communists and the Lao people note with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and cooperation in all areas between our countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have developed with each passing day. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and the GDR, which will be signed on the occasion of our visit, is a further testimony of the solidarity and cooperation in the mutual interest of our countries, of peace and socialism."

Delegation Visits Havelland

LD212240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Potsdam, 21 Sep (ADN) -- On the second day of its official visit to the GDR, a Lao party and state delegation, headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Laos People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers, held cordial meetings with workers in Potsdam Bezirk. The highpoint was a meeting of close friendship and solidarity with 2,000 cooperative farmers and workers in the Havelland fruit-growing region. Kaysone Phomvihan assured them that Laos and the GDR would always be allies in close solidarity and friendship.

The party and state delegation, which was accompanied by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee were received this morning by Guenther Jah, first secretary of the SED Potsdam Bezirk Executive Committee. The guests then visited an agricultural cooperative in Havelland, the largest fruit-growing region in the GDR, which specializes in fruit production. After luncheon in Cecilienhof, the Lao delegation visited the Karl Marx engineering plant. In the assembly shop of this important export enterprise, the Lao politicians held lively talks with workers.

At the end of their visit to Potsdam, the guests visited the historic new palace, where they met young Laotians who are being trained as skilled forestry workers in Potsdam Bezirk.

Delegate Addresses Workers

LD212252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Potsdam, 21 Sep (ADN) -- Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party the entire Lao people are developing their tradition of solidarity and its rich potential to overcome all difficulties and tests. This was stressed by Sisomphon Lovansai [vice chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council] in a speech to cooperative farmers and workers of the Havelland fruit growing region in Potsdam Bezirk. "In this we enjoy the great material and moral internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the GDR and the other socialist fraternal countries."

He also said that in accordance with their militant nature the American imperialists have stepped up their attacks more than ever. They are heating up the arms race and manufacturing the neutron bomb and other weapons of mass destruction. Through their maneuvers for the deployment of nuclear missiles in various Western countries they have caused a new rise in world tension.

The United States supported the Israeli Zionists and encouraged them to wage a monstrous war of aggression against Lebanon, to commit barbarous crimes against the Lebanese and the Arab people of Palestine and to continue the occupation of Arab territory, he said. Sisomphon Lovansai said that the talks held between the GDR and Lao delegations demonstrated their agreement on all questions of common interest. He thanked the SED and the GDR Government for the resolute support which they gave to the proposals by Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea as a result of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Indochina. In their sensible and constructive nature they are aimed at promoting dialogue with the ASEAN countries and at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

On behalf of his party and government and the people of Laos, Sisomphon Lovansai expressed thanks for the moral support and material aid which the GDR has always rendered to the cause of the Lao revolution in the past and which it is continuing to give.

ADN COMMENTARY ON FRG GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD212132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Sep (ADN) -- In assessing the situation in the FRG one can assume that the time of the Social Democratic-liberal coalition is coming to an end. Naturally this occurrence in the present situation has both international and internal political implications -- international implications from the standpoint that according to everything that one has so far heard from the CDU/CSU leaders a government led by them would pursue a policy which would be more Atlantic than European. In internal policy their course will be directed toward shifting the burden of the crisis onto the masses. It is obvious that such a course will lead to a deepening rather than a smoothing of the contradictions which have now emerged in FRG policy. This is also the reason why the CDU, under pressure from the CSU, has reached an agreement with the FDP not to introduce a vote of no confidence against Schmidt before the Hesse elections on 26 September but to wait until 1 October.

The importance of the imminent change of government in Bonn is quite obvious when one considers that it will put an end to a period in which the FRG on the whole played a positive role in international life.

No one can ignore the fact that during the SPD-led Social Democratic-liberal coalition, which governed in Bonn for over 13 years, important changes took place in the international arena, in which the Social Democratic-liberal government played its part. These include the change from cold war to detente and from confrontation to cooperation between East and West which was started in the seventies. They also include the USSR-FRG treaties, the basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG, the Warsaw and Prague treaties, the four-power agreement on West Berlin, the acceptance of both German states into the United Nations and its special organizations, worldwide international recognition of the GDR and the Helsinki conference.

The meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt at Werbellinsee at the end of last year was of great significance. Notwithstanding existing differences of opinion, common positions were found concerning the question of war and peace and also with regard to the improvement of relations between the two German states. There was agreement in noting that the safeguarding of peace is the paramount question to be resolved in our time.

Thus, in spite of many difficulties and hindrances and also unsolved questions, it was possible over the past years to do a great deal for good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG for the benefit of European peace and fruitful cooperation in many areas and for the well-being of peoples in both German states. This is witnessed by the many meetings which took place as a result of the policy of detente between the citizens of states with different social systems, including the two German states.

Now we are seeing the contradictions in the FRG erupting in full. Influential circles consider it expedient to bring about a change of government which will allow them to come closer to their aims, which are in contradiction to the policy of detente and also of social security. The fact that there are 1.8 million registered unemployed and the prospect that over the next few years this could be 3 or 4 million has caused not only disappointment but also alarm among those who are still working and those who are already unemployed.

The intention of some leaders of the existing coalition government to further restrict social expenditure while at the same time stepping up the arms drive has not met with the approval of the Social Democrats. Not least the agreement to the NATO missiles decision, which here they like to refer to as the "dual decision," was a step with far-reaching implications because in large parts of the population of the FRG and also of the governing parties it prompted not only rejection but also growing resistance as the broad peace movement in the Federal Republic shows.

The upheavals which resulted from this have been used by FDP politicians to create a new government majority behind the back of Federal Chancellor Schmidt, not through immediate fresh elections but with borrowed votes from the FDP parliamentary party in the Bonn Bundestag.

How things will develop in detail over the next few days remains to be seen. The CDU/CSU and part of the FDP leadership are aiming for a takeover of government with Kohl as Federal Chancellor with effect from 1 October. The SPD, the DGB, the DKP and many other forces are demanding immediate fresh elections as the cleanest solution to the crisis on the Rhine.

Apart from the difficult domestic problems, whose solution concerns the citizens of the Federal Republic and not least the millions of trade unionists, it is clear from the daily news that in view of past history the question that is being asked in quite a few parts of the world is "Where is the Federal Republic?" It is of considerable importance for peace and security on our continent whether unpredictability emerges in Bonn, whether a rabble-rousing confrontation course is followed, or whether politicians who are aware of their great responsibility for the preservation of peace on the dividing lines between two social systems and military blocs and who keep to the existing treaties in the spirit of detente are in charge there.

Relations between the GDR and the FRG are affected by this to the highest degree. Good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG cannot flourish in the shadow of new U.S. nuclear missiles, which are planned for deployment in the Federal Republic in 1983. If, however, the FRG is serious about developing good-neighborly relations between the two German states and averting the danger of nuclear destruction it will for its part have to help to ensure that no new U.S. missiles are deployed in the Federal Republic in 1983. Unfortunately, the prospects for this have become not better but worse through the imminent change of government.

One can only hope that in the final analysis reason and good will will prevail after all. Here in Bonn it is being closely noted that developments in the Federal Republic are being followed most attentively in the GDR. This is not surprising, because developments in the GDR's relations with the FRG were never a question of expediency but always a question of great importance for peace. In any event, in the turmoil of the Bonn crisis no Federal German politician should overlook how much could be at stake.

NAUMANN OPENS PARTY SCHOOL YEAR IN BERLIN

AU211047 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Sep 82 p 3

[From the speech of Politburo member Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, at a bezirk aktiv meeting in Berlin marking the opening of the 1982-83 party school year on 17 September]

[Excerpts] With today's aktiv meeting we are opening the 1982-83 party school year for our entire Berlin Bezirk party organization, and at the same time raising the curtain for the schools of socialist work and marking the beginning of the FDJ school year.

Quite apart from the fact that the imperialist ideology, by renouncing the idea of overall social progress, is compelled to hide its support of conservatism and reaction from the masses by the cloak of an attitude of allegedly "also being for peace" and of so-called impartiality, its criterion -- as Marx put it -- has long ceased to be "whether this or that theorem is true, but whether it is useful or harmful to capital."

In view of the extraordinary exacerbation of the class struggle and the increasing pressure exerted by the psychological warfare and ideological and economic diversion on the socialist states, and also in view of the great responsibility of the socialist states and every single communist for the preservation and safeguarding of peace and thus for the fate of mankind, the role of the moral factor in the class struggle is increasing.

In a world where fear of war, fear for one's subsistence, mass unemployment, hopelessness, resignation and pessimism emanate from the policy of imperialism and its severe crisis, Marxism-Leninism as the world outlook of the communist parties of the socialist countries and of the entire communist world movement, with its scientifically-founded revolutionary optimism, constitutes a concrete intellectual and material alternative to the lack of prospects of the capitalist world.

In a cycle of the party school year during which we commemorate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the greatest event in the history of mankind in our centrury, as well as the 60 anniversary of the founding of the USSR, and the 165 anniversary of Karl Marx's birth and the 100 anniversary of his death, these dates of the more recent history of mankind lead us to this realization: The revolutionary optimism and progressive humanism of our world outlook is deeply rooted in the historical struggles and victories of the workers class and its alliance partners and in the achievements and values of the new socialist society.

Particularly in view of the growing awareness of crisis, fear of the future and estrangement in the countries of capital, the optimism of our world outlook is a firm foothold and point of orientation, a hope for working mankind far beyond the masses of the communist world movement. Indeed, we can say this with responsibility; for Marxism-Leninism is the only teaching of the present which pits optimism against lack of prospect, hope against fear, revolutionary progress against conservatism, confidence in the future against obsession with crisis, the safeguarding of peace against fear of war.

Together with all working people we are making every effort through strengthening socialism to utilize all possibilities to prevent a nuclear catastrophe of mankind, and to universally implement the potentials of socialism, to continue the policy of the main task with the entire people -- and this cannot be done without readiness for sacrifices.

To tackle all tasks from the class position, and that includes politically also, in the interest of our cause, we do not react faint-heartedly and with petty criticism to temporary shortcomings and conversion problems. What is actually at stake are big changes -- especially in our national economy -- for safeguarding peace.

Our party has a large number of experienced and qualified propagandists. In the system of Marxist-Leninist teaching in our party, the FDGB and the FDJ more than 31,000 propagandists and discussion leaders are working with high personal dedication in our capital -- more than half of them, by the way, with 5 or more years experience.

On behalf of the Central Committee and of the bezirke leadership I want to very cordially thank all propagandists, who in the past school year devoted creative work and much time as circle and seminar leaders to studying the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, for the work they performed.

CUSTOMER SERVICES VIEWED IN COMMENTARY

DW221150 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpts] There are at present 40,642 youth brigades in all fields of our economy who make extremely remarkable contributions to our productivity increase. For example, in the first 6 months M1.29 billion were economized in the FDJ material economy drive. They collected some 248,000 tons of scrap and some 52,000 tons of waste paper; they economized 48 million work hours and built 6,878 apartments in the reconstructed and extended FDJ drive. Some 14,390 young people from all bezirke together with their Berlin friends are at present working on the completion of our capital in the scope of the FDJ central youth project Initiative Berlin.

Yesterday was the day honoring the workers of domestic and communal services. People have an active interest in it because each of us has contact with service enterprises and artisans, I would say, almost daily. Some 414,000 workers are in the service sector, which is an important sector of the economy considering the number of people employed. The state leadership for a long time has done a lot to further the services. According to a resolution of the 10th SED Congress they are to become a modern sector of the economy, and considering the development of their performance, we may well say that they are on their way.

Last year the per capita production of services was M196, in the preceding year it was M180, and 5 years before, it was M135. This value increase of services is a genuine increase because the price level of services has remained the same, whereas the prices for services in Western countries have risen excessively, as we all know. I am always happy when I get my laundry from the large Potsdam laundry, first of all because of the quality of the washing, but above all because of the low price. By the way, laundries are among those services where the greatest progress has been achieved. The state made large investments, modern big laundries were set up in all bezirke. The biggest laundry in Berlin, (Neuwatec), has also improved its quality and terms of delivery.

Dear listeners, given the many millions of individual services, it is just not possible for some of them to sometimes not be performed to the customer's full satisfaction. Among the mail I receive from listeners are letters time and again complaining about poor customer service, poor quality of repairs, non-observance of business hours, but above all non-observance of the date for pick-up. Well, on their day of honor today we should be careful in making such critical remarks, even though they must be made. Customer service must be further improved step by step.

This can be done through cooperation of the service enterprises with different forms of ownership: the VEBs combine with the DWA [German Commodity Acceptance Company] and private artisans. These are called supply groups. In Rostock the supply group for electrical household appliances in the past achieved an annual production increase of 15 percent through such division of labor. The member enterprises of this supply group produced their own rationalization means, highly efficient special tools, measuring and testing devices. The tangible result for the customer was a reduction in repair time from 18 days to 5 or 6 days now. Such times are not routine in repairs by this branch, but Rostock proves that this is possible.

Photo fans are often dissatisfied with the length of wait for the development of their films, above all, their color films. The Dresden photo services did a remarkable job through division of labor in the service enterprises concerned and through the development of their own equipment such as enlargers, electronic exposure timers and other equipment. In Dresden the waiting time for color film developing was reduced to 5-6 days, in Berlin it is 5-6 weeks, and in Rostock much longer. These drastic differences in services prove convincingly that large reserves do exist for self-improvement in customer services. Here the performance comparison which has been given priority in all of our economy has gained very concrete importance. Tomorrow, when a new week begins, the service enterprises will certainly meet their customers with good intentions following the high praise they received on their day of honor.

BISHOP SPEAKS ON PEACE EFFORTS OF CHURCH

DW211305 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Statement by Greifswald Bishop Dr Horst Gienke -- recorded]

[Excerpt] It is correct that in view of the serious international situation the desire for the responsibility for peace is becoming more and more apparent in all Christian churches and religions, including in the GDR Evangelical churches.

We proceed from the fact that peace is indivisible and encompasses all fields -- the political, economic and military fields -- and that all people of the most different ideologies must be actively included in the efforts for peace. Peace needs the support of all.

It is true, the evangelical churches in our country undertake efforts for an independent peace service which is rooted in the testimony of the gospel and expressed in their own forms of organization such as our peace decade in November this year. But we feel closely bound up with all people who on the basis of their ideology try to find and shape roads to peace. In our society these are naturally the Marxists whose humanist basic concern we consider to be very important, above all regarding the peace problem. We share the conviction that peace and humaneness belong absolutely together.

The peace problem is in fact on the agenda of our federal synod which will meet in Halle this year. The report by the conference of the church directorates will exclusively deal with this topic. It is at present impossible to tell how the federal synod will receive this report, but I have no doubt that there will be serious discussions on our responsibility as Christians for peace. In this connection the Moscow world conference meeting in May this year at the invitation of the Russian-Orthodox Church will give important impulses.

The conviction that the belief in God and peace belong together makes us try time and again in our Evangelical churches to find concrete steps also in the political and military fields. We want to contribute to courageous and necessary decisions of the governments in all parts of the world. We think that peace is too important to be left to the politicians and generals alone, and I hope that our federal synod will have satisfactory deliberations and make decisions in this direction.

LAZAR ADDRESS TO ECONOMIC PLANNING CONFERENCE

LD220346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Sep 82

["Excerpts" of speech given by Premier Gyorgy Lazar at the opening session of a conference on the development of planning in the people's economy held in Budapest on 21 September -- recorded]

[Text] It is to the eternal credit of our party that it recognized in time the changes that made it necessary to start preparations for moving on to an intensive phase of development and that in the spirit of this recognition it put on the agenda the reform of economic management. The introduction of the new system of management in 1968 was a measure of strategic significance for growth based on efficiency, the further extension of democracy and the increasing of the sense of personal interest in the building of socialism. The reform renewed and put on a qualitatively higher level of the assessment by the public of the role of the economy. It made it possible for the members of society to take a more direct part in the shaping of economic and local organs and became a source of strength that has turned into an important constituent part of our successes achieved in the construction of socialism.

Our development has proceeded not in isolation but in contact with the processes of the world economy and within the framework of the socialist international division of labor which has emerged in such great strength. Our country, as one of the founding members of the CEMA has built up effective relations with the member states. The efficiency of these relations was substantially increased by the fact that, in addition to the traditional forms of cooperation, since the second half of the 1950's a bigger and bigger role has been given to the coordination of the people's economic plans. After the acceptance of the comprehensive program, the same applied to the development of socialist economic integration.

Economic, scientific and cultural cooperation being realized within the framework of the CEMA, the sharing of experiences gained in the course of socialist construction and, in particular, the close and comprehensive economic relations established with the USSR -- indeed, our exchange of goods with the USSR accounts for one-third of our foreign trade -- all these have represented and still represent a source of strength for us which, we may say, plays an irreplaceable part in laying the foundations for our economic organs.

Socialist economic integration is also one of the chief gurantees enabling us to further develop our production structure in a direction that is in line with our conditions. It also improves our chances for broadening our economic relations with other regions of the world on the basis of advantageous conditions.

Since the beginning of last year, however, external economic conditions have become even more unfavorable as a result of various factors, primarily the increase in international tension, the absence of the expected pickup of the capitalist economy, the discriminatory measures initiated by the United States on the pretext of the Polish crisis and the narrowing down of the financial market. A situation has arisen in which it is necessary to approach this year the level of surplus in trade turnover originally envisaged for the end of the current 5-year plan so that we may preserve our solvency.

Apart from the international factors just mentioned, a few internal causes also make it more difficult to carry out this task, which even in itself would demand extraordinary efforts. Owing to weakness in the regulation of prices and wages, the level of incomes in 1981 and also in the first half of this year was greater than planned or than could be justified on the grounds of output. The increasing of our foreign currency income is encountering serious difficulties because we have not yet succeeded in replacing with more economical and popular products those goods that are difficult to sell, that are produced by sectors such as iron metallurgy, the aluminum industry and the chemical industry, which represent a major part of exports to the capitalist countries and which are struggling with marketing difficulties throughout the world.

It was in these conditions that it became necessary to increase interest in raising the level of exports, to take measures to prevent a higher-than-planned increase in accumulation and consumption by the community and the population, to reduce subsidies that represented a burden for the budget, to temporarily restrict the import of goods that are the least necessary and to tighten up credit facilities at home. These are inevitable measures which represent a tangible problem for economic organs and the population, particularly for certain strata of the people. We knew about this beforehand; yet, we had to act in this way because we could not accept the unpredictable consequences of either a possible state of insolvency or the upsetting of the balance of the domestic market.

Speaking about these issues, I cannot remain silent about the fact that, although we have avoided the immediate danger facing us, nonetheless, to stabilize our position it may become necessary in the future, too, to make difficult decisions, full of conflicts, similar to those taken this year. We consider it our duty, however, that in the event of this we carefully weigh and, as far as is possible in accordance with our possibilities, reduce their unfavorable effects on living conditions.

Many people ask -- and not without reason -- why we create the conditions for improving the balance within the sphere of distribution at the expense of accumulation and consumption rather than by more rapidly increasing production. A frank answer must be given to this question. The reason for it is that, in the short term, this is the safest negotiable path to restoring equilibrium. Over and above a certain limit, an increase in production can contribute to improving the balance only if not only the actual increase but also a decisive part of the total social production reaches or at least approximates the level of modernness and profitability characteristic of the economically developed countries. Otherwise, as the experiences of the past shows, an increase in production would not improve the balance but, on the contrary, would affect it unfavorably owing to the rapid increase in demand for imports.

Naturally, in the final analysis, we must create the conditions for stabilizing the balance and for future development not in the sphere of the working out of the principles of reform. We took as our point of departure that the fact that a planned economy and the market are not mutually exclusive categories, even in a socialist society. It is a policy that has been proved correct on many occasions. Whenever planning or its execution and methodology leave out of consideration the facts of reality or do not correctly take account of the conditions of various interests, disproportions, a drop in output and losses for society always occur. In the final analysis these have always brought about or further deepened troubles connected with the equilibrium.

It is always the case -- and this applies all the more so in a complex economic situation -- that we can only expect economic management to fulfill its function if it is based on the foundations of long-term principles and is, at the same time, sufficiently open to select, on the basis of concrete conditions, those methods that are the most purposeful in influencing the behavior of enterprises in the right direction. For this reason the modifications carried out from time to time in the system of methods used in management -- methods which have as their objective the communication of the changes that have taken place -- in reality are in harmony with the fundamental principles of our practice of management. This is the case even if they may have, on occasions, negative consequences when viewed from the angle of the enterprises. In the final analysis they serve the interests of society.

Even during the current difficult economic phase, when the situation has made it necessary to introduce emergency measures on a temporary basis -- and we have no reason to keep quiet about these taking place, as indeed the same may also happen in the future -- our chief objective remains the future development of reform and the even fuller unfolding of the independence of enterprises side by side with the improvement of the efficiency of central direction. We take this as our point of departure also in the further development of our planning system.

Our other point of departure -- which has never been the subject of dispute even for a single minute -- is that the people's economic plan is the most important basis of the direction of our socialist economy. This is also expressed by the law on planning enacted 10 years ago. Since the passing of this law the role of the plan in shaping concepts and coordinating them has increased, its system of methods has developed and its long-term perspective has gained in strength.

Long-term planning, which is today an indispensable part of our planning system, is based on broad social and scientific bases in selecting the possible paths of development and plays an ever increasing role in the shaping of economic policy. The joining together of bodies with different life spans has become more organic and the democratic nature of planning has increased. However remarkable progress may have been, the system and methods of planning should also be further developed in order to ensure that we may better meet the requirements of the phase of intensive development.

OVARI ADDRESSES KISZ CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA

LD220542 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] As part of its continuous work the Kisz Central Committee has organized a 2-day conference on agitation and propaganda. Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, gave a talk about trends in today's world, international and domestic politics and topical ideological work. Conditions are changing and, on the basis of these changing conditions the tasks of agitational-propaganda work are also changing, the speaker stressed. The subject of the talk included international events and their effect on domestic politics and the current state of the world economy and its consequences on the Hungarian economy. The secretary of the Central Committee talked about issues arising out of our own lives as well as about questions addressed to us from outside, such as the ability of the socialist social system to function. Miklos Ovari also spoke about our domestic economic position and the atmosphere of lively debate that characterizes our current domestic political life. Concluding his speech, which was given at the educational and further training center of the Budapest party committee, Miklos Ovari spoke about an issue that affects all of us:

[Begin Ovari recording] In the final analysis, what kind of situation are we working in today? What kind of tasks need to be solved today to ensure that even in the most difficult conditions we can preserve all the achievements we have attained so far, naturally including in this our standard of living, and what should we do in the interests of the future?

We cannot change external conditions. We cannot isolate ourselves from external effects. What we can do -- and it is our duty to do it -- is to ensure that their effects do not cause greater difficulties to our people than necessary.

Our people's economy can take the pressure that has been brought to bear on it for nearly 10 years. We have no guarantee that this pressure will be reduced in the future. We cannot be satisfied with mere defense. The question is whether or not we are capable of efforts that are sufficient not only to overcome the difficulties but also to make progress possible. It is an indispensable precondition of this that we should get nearer the world standard in the productivity and quality of labor. This is our true economic program, not the false alternative of either increasing our indebtedness or reducing the standard of living.

Given the political and social systems of our country, it belongs to the most developed countries of the world. We are now living in a period which may decide for decades to come whether we succeed in making up the economic backwardness that was established in the course of centuries in comparison with the economically more developed countries of Europe. Alternatively, we may leave this backwardness as a legacy to our heirs.

The direction in which the world is moving -- in other words, whether or not we succeed in preserving peace -- is another central question of the present and of year to come. The unity of our people over the major questions of politics is the most important political precondition for solving these two big tasks. For this reason, even in the most difficult conditions the party is carrying on with its tried and tested policy of alliance, continuing its policy for the extension of socialist democracy and carrying on with the application of those methods which it shaped, applied and further developed in the course of the last quarter of a century following the serious experiences of history.

Having said all this, it is perhaps unnecessary to ask whether there is a program that the youth league of the party, and indeed the entire young generation, can regard as its own. Is there a task to solve that can provide a test for the strength and abilities of Kisz and the young? Is there a sensible goal for which it is worthwhile to work, to struggle and, if necessary, to accept the difficulties and even make sacrifices? There is such a task; there is such a goal. After the liberation Hungarian youth played a substantial role in rebuilding the country and laying the foundations for a new Hungary. After the counterrevolution the best among the young generation and youth of that time courageously accepted our socialist goals. The beginning of Kisz, the fact that young communists stuck to their political posts and their devoted work, constituted an important aspect of socialist consolidation and the dynamic development which followed it.

The situation today is naturally not the same as that in 1945 or 1957. The conditions and the tasks are also different. Nonetheless, I would like to recall those years. I recall them because even today there are difficult tasks. There are also rational goals through the acceptance of which the young movement may receive a further impetus. This is all the more likely because it is my conviction that the number of young people who today accept socialism, who are prepared to act for socialism and who carry out their work honestly and with talent is greater today than in earlier generations. I am also sure that today's young generation can carry out the great historic task which faces today's young and the whole of society in the 1980's. [end recording]

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND

AU201420 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 82 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Finnish Economic Talks; Trade Turnover Between the Two Countries Is Expected To Increase"]

[Text] The Hungarian-Finnish economic talks concluded with the signing of a protocol of the joint committee at the Ministry of Foreign Trade on Thursday.

The free trade agreement between the two countries can only partly counteract the unfavorable impact of the world economic environment. Hungarian exports to Finland remained on the level of the preceding year, while imports decreased last year. This year -- mainly as a result of the delivery of Finnish equipment for the Szolnok paper factory -- Hungarian imports are expected to increase. The trade turnover will be enlivened by the fact that both countries will further reduce customs duty on the goods that are still subject to customs duty. According to the agreement the customs duty on Hungarian and Finnish goods will ultimately cease on 1 January 1985. Laying the foundations for longer-term economic relations is accomplished by framework agreements between enterprises, which provide for the delivery of -- among other things -- synthetic materials, computer technological equipment and agricultural and food industry products, or concern cooperation in production. Of the 25 such agreements thus far, 16 have been concluded in the chemical industry and 6 in the machine industry, with 18 more being negotiated. Last year, 16 percent of the Hungarian export deliveries and 6 percent of imports were transacted on the basis of cooperation agreements. The joint committee has defined the further directions of cooperation. The protocol was signed by Tibor Antalpeter, senior department chief of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, on behalf of Hungary, and by Pauli Opas, senior department chief of the Foreign Ministry, on behalf of Finland.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON BEIRUT DEATHS 21 SEP

LD211658 Warsaw PAP in English 1443 GMT 21 Sep 82

["Statement of Polish Government" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 21 Sep -- The murder which was recently committed in Beirut is just another part of the same crime which for years has been committed on the Palestine people. The Israeli armed invasion of Lebanon in June last brought on a new phase of great miseries which fall upon the Palestinians in Lebanon and on the civilian population of that tormented country. Since then the militant ruling circles in Israel have been completely ignoring all efforts undertaken by international community, including the U.N. Security Council, aimed at ending the aggression and stopping the ominous wave of violence perpetrated in the eyes of the entire world by the Israelis.

Israel is fully responsible for the vicious crime which was made by the fanatics and barbarians who murdered an upwards of 1,500 innocent and defenceless women and children.

The Begin government is an accomplice and coresponsible for this horrid massacre reminiscent of the darkest chapters of the history of human civilization.

This ignominious act, the most horrible of the acts of violence committed by the Israelis in Lebanon, is also an accusation of Tel Aviv's protectors in Washington.

It is no secret why possibilities have been blocked for taking effective actions by the Security Council to tie the aggressor's hands. Against the background of the latest events in Beirut, the part played by the international forces and Habib's mission, which facilitated disarming of the Palestinians to, subsequently, leave the defenceless Palestine people in the claws of the Israeli occupier and of the rightist Lebanese fanatics, appears in an unambiguous light.

The crime and unprecedented violence committed on the Palestine people must meet with universal condemnation of the entire civilized humanity. The Western states, particularly the United States, must treat what happened in Lebanon as a consequence of their policy of putting a defence umbrella over the aggressor. They must draw appropriate conclusions from that.

The government of the Polish People's Republic condemns with full might the perpetrators of this barbarous crime and demands an unconditional punishment for them. Simultaneously, it calls for putting an end to the prolonging aggression against Lebanon providing the background for the afore-said crimes, for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the occupier's troops from that country.

Poland voices once again her staunch support for and solidarity with the heroic Palestine people, believing in its ultimate victory in the struggle for its just rights to set up its own independent state. The recent six-point Soviet plan for settling the Middle Eastern conflict and the pan-Arab initiative launched at Fes should be treated as instrumental in achieving this purpose. At the same time, the Polish Government expresses the conviction that it is only comprehensive initiatives that can lead up to breaking the chain of death in the Middle East and to establishing a lasting peace in that region.

DAILY ATTACKS WESTERN VIEWS ON SOLIDARITY

AU211126 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Jacek Gorczyca commentary: "Anyone Can Become an RFE Hero"]

[Text] Reading the foreign press or listening to Polish-language Western radio stations, one can gain the impression that, once again, the only "tried and tested" friends we have are in the West. Although most of them have not known up to now that such a country as Poland exists, when they did find out, they fell in love with us, especially after 1980. What a good thing it is that we do not live in that wild country is what these "friends" think to themselves every day, donning a bathrobe and slippers after a warm bath. Later they take the morning paper from the doorstep, a paper saturated as usual, with murders, burglaries, rapes and acts of terror.

This paper is carried to the table where fresh-smelling morning coffee is already waiting together with crispy buns, and on the way the person thinks to himself: Are they still fighting, those dear Polish heroes, or not? How happy we are, we citizens of our civilized country, that we can settle our matters with someone else's hands. They squint at the printed columns. Some French, Belgian, English, American or other middle-class citizens joins the sentences together and reads his newspaper, and in this paper he reads such nonsense as for example in LE SOIR, in an article by Pol Mathil on the subject of the occupation of the Polish Embassy. Mr Mathil expresses indignation today at those who suggest that the terrorists had something to do with Solidarity and presents our reader with the following kind of "truth," making him choke on his coffee:

"The underground Solidarity leadership not only did not inspire the operation in Bern, but it is really this operation's chief victim. If Poland has not experienced the birth of opposition spreading to the use of force, this is not despite Solidarity, but thanks to it...." This is the bold thesis which Mr Mathil puts forward. The band of terrorists in Bern has already been broken up and we know who is who. It is therefore necessary to cover up the rather rash hopes on this subject displayed in previous LE SOIR editions, so the journalists, reckoning that a "normal" reader has already forgotten today what was going on a week, a month and especially a year ago, presents the following with full force:

"... From its very foundation, Solidarity rejected violence. No act of violence was committed during the 18 months of its legal existence and none has been committed during the 10-month existence of the underground Solidarity. On the contrary, violence during, for example, prison riots was avoided or warded off thanks to the intervention of Solidarity representatives. Kuron, Michnik and other main Solidarity advisers managed to calm down the most militant extremists many times, opposing the turbulent crowd. During disturbances in a workers' district in Warsaw in June 1981, Michnik managed to save many militiamen from being lynched...."

The LE SOIR reader's eyes bulge and he becomes breathless with emotion. What a hero this Michnik is, he thinks to himself, what a real Polish hero! Of course this LE SOIR reader does not know that one brother of this Michnik from the workers' Social Self-Defense Committee is an American and the other is a Swede. One family, but representing three countries. The foreign reader also does not know for sure that Michnik, wanting to calm a crowd of hooligans in Otwock, told them he was an oppositionist.... At this, the adolescents burst out laughing because they probably did not know what it means and they whistled at the hero just in case. This same reader would probably also laugh to himself if he found out that there have probably never been greater extremists in Poland than Kuron and Michnik, so what kind of "great extremists" were they supposed to calm down? Themselves?

Notice how many lies, to put it mildly, can be accommodated in such a short paragraph -- anout the use of violence for example. Is carting away in wheelbarrows those who had different views from Solidarity an act of mercy? And are the prisoners, known criminals, who even sought protection during the Solidarity congress also Polish heroes? Only recently militia bodies caught the last of them, who had previously managed to get away "thanks to intervention and non-use of violence" and then proceeded to commit many further serious crimes. Notice also how many militiamen owe their lives to Michnik, and this during disturbances which never took place....

After all, we saw pupils of people like Kuron and Michnik on 31 August, stupefied by KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] propaganda, and these were the ones who threw stones at militiamen, set up barricades, kicked people lying on the ground and beat others with crowbars during a "peaceful" demonstration. There were victims, including one bus driver who was seriously injured.

And now look at the commentaries in the Western press, and particularly those of the subversive radio stations Radio Free Europe, Radio France International and the BBC. For them, every person, even if he has been caught for the worst crime, is an ideologist fighting for a "real Poland" and whom the regime is harming by shutting him up in prison. A hero? If this is what "Free Europe" needs....

OLSZOWSKI THANKS SWISS AMBASSADOR FOR BERN RESCUE

LD181510 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 18 Sep 82

["Olszowski Gives Dinner in Honor of Swiss Ambassador" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski gave a dinner in honour of Swiss Ambassador to Poland Roger Campiche here yesterday in connection with the release of the Polish Embassy staffers taken hostage by terrorists in Bern, TRYBUNA LUDU reported today.

Said Olszowski in his toast: "I would like to convey cordial thanks to you Mr Ambassador and to your associates for the assistance you rendered in the operations which induced the release of our staffers unharmed".

Poland's foreign minister stressed Ambassador Campiche's great personal contribution to solving the problem of the terrorist assault on the Polish Embassy in Bern and said the significant thing was that "we were constantly in touch with each other, day and night. This made it possible to avoid graver crises within this single crisis, which was grave enough itself".

"I have already had an opportunity to convey to you the personal thanks from Prime Minister Jaruzelski. Today I would like to repeat them," Olszowski said.

"I would also like to say that the important thing is that against the backdrop of the many (terrorist) assaults which ended in a tragedy, this one -- also thanks to your contribution -- had a happy end," Olszowski stressed.

Ambassador Campiche said: "From all my heart on behalf of my associates and my own I would like to thank you Mr Minister for this gesture, which I can describe as a gesture of subtlety and cordiality on the part of your government and you personally. During the dramatic moments we were constantly and very effectively in touch. Your side showed much understanding for our problems, (which was manifested) among others by establishing a permanent telephone and telex connection between my embassy in Warsaw and my government in Bern.

"I would like to lay special emphasis on your patience at the moments full of great tension. I think I am now going to say what I really feel: Those moments strengthened our good relations, though I wish (such moments) never happened again either to you or to us," Ambassador Campiche said.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA END IN WARSAW

LD172208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Three days of Polish-Yugoslav economic talks ended in Warsaw today. The delegations were headed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Borivoje Djordjevic, the deputy ministers of foreign trade of the two countries. Opportunities for a further increase in the turnover between the two countries, taking into account market goods, were discussed.

ALBIN SIWAK CONCLUDES VISIT TO GDR 17 SEP

LD180408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo today ended his 3-day visit to the GDR. He was there at the invitation of Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] Central Board. During his visit to the GDR, Albin Siwak also saw Polish specialists who are working on the construction of a thermopower station in Cottbus district. He was interested in their welfare and living conditions. He told them about certain problems in the country and answered many questions.

Albin Siwak acquainted himself with the achievements of welfare commissions that are operating on Polish construction sites in the GDR. He met the political and state authorities of Cottbus district and activists of the Trade Union of Construction and Timber Industry Employees in the GDR.

WARSAW PAPER VIEWS FRG GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD181900 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 82

["A Political Catastrophe in the Country on the Rhine" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep (PAP) -- In connection with the collapse of the government in Bonn, ZYCIE WARSZAWY has published a commentary by Karol Szyndzielorz with the above title, which says in part:

From Poland's point of view the sudden change in the political situation in the FRG is not favorable. After all, it was precisely the Brandt-Scheel coalition government which led to the end of the talks and the signing with the Polish Government of the treaty on the principles for the normalization of FRG-Polish relations. Later, when Helmut Schmidt became chancellor, we had grounds for seeing in the realism of his foreign policy a guarantee for constant improvement of our contacts and mutual relations in practically every sphere of life. It was a question of mutual trust and respect, and also of the joint wish for peace in Europe.

One must ponder the question of the future of Europe. If people who have made the non-recognition of realities into a state doctrine come to power, or at least try to come to power, in such an important country as the FRG, then one must wonder where the FRG is headed. Even now it is well-known that only a few governments in Europe are pleased with the political catastrophe on the Rhine, and this goes for both the West and the East of our continent. The White House, however, will undoubtedly be pleased that the head of the FRG will be more compliant. The Schmidt drama will continue for many more weeks, the author says, and its scene of action will not only be in Bonn.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP MEETS, STATES AIMS

LD211724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] At a meeting of the Warsaw aktiv of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, it was stated that against the background of the acute measures taken by the opponents of the system, detrimental to the socialist state and the community of socialist countries, the society's cells have an important part to play in the sphere of social education, in winning over the broad masses to cooperation in consolidating Polish-Soviet relations. Among the society's program proposals for the coming months that were presented to the meeting, the most important are events linked with the significant anniversaries of the working class: the 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the existence of the Soviet Union.

KPN OFFICIAL ARRESTED, PRINTING EQUIPMENT SEIZED

LD211938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Szczecin, (Stolunka) Street: In one of these apartments, security service officials from the militia's voivodship headquarters uncovered an illegal, fully equipped printing office. The freshly-duplicated text of rural Solidarity magazine was found. Illegal publications ready for distribution were uncovered and confiscated: TYGODNIK WOJENNY, TYGODNIK MAZOWSZA and PRZEGLAD. All printed matter, leaflets and posters had contents and information slandering the Polish system of government and authorities.

The owner of this illegal printing office is Edward Maliszewski, known in the circles of Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] activists and currently a 5th-year student at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan. The perpetrator, by decision of the military garrison prosecutor, was arrested and will stand trial under summary procedure for accumulating and storing, for the purpose of distribution, materials and printed matter containing false information which could cause public unrest.

THREE SENTENCED FOR PUBLISHING ILLEGAL BULLETIN

LD211830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The Szczecin Voivodship Court has pronounced its verdict in the case heard under summary procedure of three city inhabitants: (Winicjusz Gorecki), (Marek Lasowski) and (Marian Kaminski). They were accused of publishing and distributing the illegal JEDNOSC [UNITY] bulletin and of carrying out illegal activity. All the accused were sentenced to 3 years' deprivation of freedom and civil rights. The verdict has the force of law.

STUDENT UNION LEADER SURRENDERS, RELEASED

LD211710 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Zbigniew Nowak, a 4th-year law student at Mikolaj Kopernik University, and former chairman of the Independent Student Association [NZS] at that university, has given himself up at the voivodship headquarters of the Citizen's Militia [MO] in Torun. He had been in hiding since 13 December of last year. After giving a detailed explanation of his activities, Zbigniew Nowak was released and is now trying to resume his studies.

SZCZECIN PARTY COMMITTEE ON SECURITY, SOLIDARITY

AU211109 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Edmund Kieszkowski report: "Appraising Security and Public Order -- Plenary Session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Szczecin"]

[Text] The 14 September plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Szczecin was devoted to appraising security and public order in the voivodship in the past few weeks and to organizational matters.

The session, which was chaired by Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Szczecin, stressed that the sociopolitical crisis had helped to lower social discipline and to increase crimes and violations of law and order. For some time the violations of law and order, directed at the political interests of the state and the socialist system, have achieved in the voivodship proportions that were never noted before 1980. Such excesses went hand in hand with the growing impudence of hooligan and criminal elements. The number of dangerous, aggressive and cruel crimes such as robbery with violence, rape, brawls and beatings has increased. Assaults on state functionaries discharging their official duties have drastically increased. Whereas at the end of December 1979, 814 crimes were registered, there were 1,276 such crimes at the end of 1980 and as many as 1,707 at the end of last year.

As Col Jaroslaw Wernikowski, voivodship commander of the militia, said, the proclamation of martial law had produced decisive changes in the situation. The measures provided by martial law have helped to initiate normalization. Between December of 1981 and the beginning of 1982 there were days in the voivodship when no major crimes were reported. However, this does not mean that the negative results of the past period have been overcome to the end. First of all, the hostile and antistate activities, crucially inspired and organized by former Solidarity activities, have been intensified. These activities are upsetting the process of stabilization in a decisive way. Illegal demonstrations and street disorders have been a crucial manifestation of this state of affairs. Solidarity's underground structures came out in mid-February and began to launch hostile actions, especially in factories, propagating and inspiring destructive measures. Up to 31 August some 21 groups, which had published and circulated illegal leaflets, were disbanded in Szczecin Voivodship. In addition, 12 other antistate unorganized groups of young people were disbanded.

The session noted that the law-keeping forces also paid attention to those areas of life in which personal and social property has to be protected. The number of violent robberies in the voivodship has dropped noticeably. Thieves and embezzlers must be combated. The session also noted that it is not only the efforts of the militia that are instrumental in improving the protection of private property. The militia can catch the criminals and recover stolen goods, but it is able to do so only in cooperation with all the people. Criminals must be increasingly aware of their condemnation by the public and of the fact that people are ready to take action to protect law and order.

TRYBUNA LUDU 'ANALYZES' ACTIVITIES OF KSS-KOR

LD220830 Warsaw PAP in English 0704 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 22 Sept -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries an article which analyses the activity of the KSS-KOR (Workers' Defence Committee), stating that the guidelines of that committee became the programme of actions for the Solidarnosc leadership soon after the now suspended union was set up.

"It cannot be doubtful for anyone who thinks objectively that the point was in a consistent and internally logical set of directions aimed to overthrow the existing legal order in Poland, simply to overthrow the state authorities," the paper charged.

"The KSS-KOR activists aimed at an atmosphere which would make it easier to tend towards a general self-destruction. Self-destruction of Poland -- let us add," TRYBUNA observed and stressed that "the mechanisms of self-destruction were to destroy the Polish United Workers' Party first".

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say that "the KOR's function to dismantle the socialist state from inside was accompanied by a constant concern to further overpower the Polish national consciousness" and pointed out that "NATO's ideological aggression against Poland was carried into effect through the KSS-KOR in the first place".

The daily underscored that many founders of an authentic, workers' and Polish Solidarnosc were forced to quit as a result of KOR's manipulations. "Their place was taken by old and new 'commandos'. Bogdan Borusewicz, Anna Walentynowicz, Andrzej Gwiazdvkagjecek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Jan Litynski, Bogdan Cywinski -- these are the names of some of those who are directly responsible for a destructive, anti-Polish direction mapped out on the occasion of the first Solidarnosc congress in Gdansk and the Presidium's debates in Radom," the daily wrote.

"Following the line of self-destruction the KOR was aiming to where its American principals wanted to lead Poland in the name of their own interests. The introduction of martial law in Poland on last December 13 has aroused fury overseas not because 'individual's rights' were violated but because an end was put to the process of annihilation and anarchy. For all that introduces stability and order in Poland, that removes the spectre of civil war with all its easily imaginable consequences crossed out the calculations of Ronald Reagan and NATO," TRYBUNA LUDU said in conclusion.

PZPR POLITBURO COMMUNIQUE ON 21 SEP SESSION

LD211826 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee today acquainted itself with a report on the creation and development of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON]. It was stated that the establishment of a commission to create the PRON provisional national council is an important step toward the implementation of the ideas of national accord. It was stressed that a real opportunity has been provided for bringing together all the social forces which desire calm, normalization and the well-being of socialist Poland.

The Politburo instructed the party organizations to make efforts to support the PRON cells which are coming into being, to participate in their work, and to carry on constructive and partner-like cooperation with all patriotic forces.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a draft of a study by the commission of the PZPR Central Committee for the elucidation of the causes of social conflicts in the history of the Polish People's Republic. This commission was set up by a resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress during the third plenary session of the Central Committee in September last year.

The Politburo recommended that work be continued on the documents which have been presented, with the aim of ultimately submitting them to the plenary session of the Central Committee.

The Politburo assessed the functioning and effectiveness of the party's system of political information. It was stated that despite the progress achieved in recent months, the functioning of this system needs to be further streamlined. It was recommended in particular that the content, form and mode of information transmission be improved in order to better prepare the aktiv, especially at enterprises, to explain the current party and state policy and to support it with reliable [rzetalna] and objective arguments.

That was a report [kommunikat] on the session of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES NATIONAL REBIRTH MOVEMENT

AU220718 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18-19 Sep 82 p 4

[Norbert Michta commentary: "National Rebirth of Social Agreement?"]

[Excerpts] One can meet rather often the common and usually funny view that every other Pole carries a medical prescription in his pocket which may quickly cure our economy and political life, and then the crisis would only become a nightmarish memory. Seeking ways of emerging from the economic difficulties which have accumulated for years and from the social tensions which turned into open conflict starting in 1980 is a positive phenomenon and a display of concern and citizens' responsibility.

However, the point is that we are dealing here with various intentions which often contradict each other. Generally speaking, one can observe three orientations among the community on this subject.

The first one supports the program of socialist renewal and deep economic and social reforms and was incorporated in the declaration of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which was published on 20 July and involved the allied and partner parties, the PZPR, ZSL and SD and also the Pax Association, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic-Social Union. This program is a wide platform of joint activity by all patriots on the most vital issues of the entire nation and is open to all other organizations and the future reborn trade union movement which acknowledges Poland's socialist system, its alliance with the USSR and its membership in the community of socialist countries and recognizes the PZPR's leading role.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is faced with the concept of so-called "agreement by the authorities with the community, or national accord" proposed, above all, by Solidarity KOR ideologists not only before 13 December last year but today when they are underground. This accord is based on a triple authority between the church, Solidarity and the PZPR, but the PZPR has been treated almost exclusively as a facade.

It is this orientation, really antisocialist and neocapitalist, which is strongly propagated by foreign centers of anticommunist subversion including Radio Free Europe, the "Voice of America" and "the Deutsch Welle," and is strongly prescribed by the current U.S. governing team with the simultaneous application of a policy of restrictions and other forms of pressure on Poland.

We are convinced that most of the clergy will not let themselves be exploited by the antisocialist opposition in battle against people's authority. Many clergymen come from the workers' class and the peasantry and grew up in families which distinguished themselves in battle against the Nazi occupation and took an active part in the creation of a new Polish state beginning in 1945. Some of the priests of the older generation were participants in the antifascist resistance movement, prisoners in concentration camps and social activists in combatant associations, especially during the first few years after the liberation. They all know that it is absurd to accuse the party and the state of wanting to step up a "war against religion." Right now, wide possibilities have opened themselves up like never before for contributing useful values to the nationwide Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

A third orientation is also revealing itself, as if it were an in-between orientation, a compromise between the orientation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the "agreement between the authorities and the community" pertaining to KDR and most often appearing under the slogan "National Unification" or "Social Agreement." One can simplify it somewhat by defining it as being social-democratically oriented. It is rather closer to the assumptions of KDR than to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth program and propagated not only among opposition circles in the country but also abroad.

Its propagators are counting on a certain resonance in some party circles, especially in those that have been subject to strong pressure from Solidarity extremists for a long time, to say nothing of the fact that they are also counting on the support of some Catholic circles which support liberalism. Our community is still varied in class terms, though not in an antagonistic way. Side by side with the state sector, the private sector occupies an important place in the agricultural economy especially and the participation of cooperatives and handicrafts in production and trade is not small.

The declaration concerning the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth also presents other important problems which may become a platform of joint activity between all Polish patriots. Let us mention some of these problems: resolute opposition to war propaganda and attempts to sow confusion in Poland, the development of various forms of self-management in cities and rural areas, the battle against phenomena of soullessness and bureaucracy, looking after national culture and the customs and traditions of Polish rural areas, undertaking activities for the sake of protecting the environment and organizing economic self-help and care for persons who find themselves in difficult circumstances, "propagating and maintaining among young people the feeling that military service is highly honorable and among the community the understanding that the Polish People's Army is making with its fighting ability a correct and essential contribution, suited to Poland's capabilities, for the security of the fatherland and for the defense of peace." The range of tasks and spheres of activity pertaining to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is open to further ideas and initiatives, particularly in the rank-and-file circles. For example, right now their participation is essential in combating speculation, parasitism and the avoidance of work and their concern for the tidiness and cleanliness of our cities and rural areas and for people's conduct is also essential. Nevertheless, these are subjects deserving separate treatment.

CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Government Spokesman

AU211400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 82 P 2

[PAP report: "Press Conference Held by the Government Spokesman and the Head of the Office for Denominational Affairs"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] NEXT MINISTER A. LOPATKA REPORTED ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND OTHER DENOMINATIONS, OF WHICH THERE ARE 37 IN POLAND. The state attaches importance to its relations with all these denominations. A. Lopatka recalled that the state's relations with the Catholic Church are based on the principles of the Polish Constitution, which proclaims the freedom of conscience and religion, the denominations' freedom to practice their religious ceremonies, the voluntariness of attending religious ceremonies, the principles of the separation of the Catholic Church and other denominations from the state, and the principle of equal treatment for all denominations.

Speaking of the separation of the state from the Catholic Church, A. Lopatka added that offices, schools, hospitals and other state institutions serve primarily the citizens and are lay in nature. Churches and sacred places, in which religious symbols have their natural homes, are sites of religious cults, but factories, hospitals and schools serve other purposes.

DIALOGUE PLAYS A SPECIAL ROLE IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. The talks initiated by the state do not concern internal religious matters, but deal with social problems and relations between the state and denominational institutions. This dialogue has been greatly invigorated, especially in the most recent period, for the benefit of the two sides. For obvious reasons the dialogue with the Catholic Church is the most important dialogue. This dialogue is taking place without a break at various levels, including the forum of the joint commission, which represents the government and the Episcopate. Meetings and letters between the premier and the primate are also of crucial significance. This dialogue, A. Lopatka said, is a positive phenomenon, which shows that elements of cooperation dominate the state's relations with the Catholic Church.

The polemics that have ensued around Bishop Tokarczuk's recent sermon, or actually political speech, as A. Lopatka said, does not indicate that state-church relations have deteriorated, but this is a natural reaction of the press to the statements made by some representatives of the church.

A. Lopatka said that he was critically disposed to view the cases in which people who are in the care of the church pay fines for participants in street disorders.

REPLYING TO A QUESTION ON THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PROPOSALS FOR A DIALOGUE PUT FORWARD BY PRIMATE JOZEF GLEMP IN HIS CZESTOCHOWA HOMILY, MINISTER A. LOPATKA SAID THAT, WHILE ENGAGING IN A DIALOGUE WITH THE CHURCH, THE GOVERNMENT ATTENTIVELY LISTENS TO THE OTHER SIDE, WHICH DOES NOT MEAN THAT IT AGREES TO EVERY PROPOSAL. There are differences in positions. Some of these differences are temporary in those cases when the state's proposals are similar, but the government takes the view that their implementation is still impossible. It seems that the differences in positions to which the question referred are of such a temporary nature.

As for Poland's relations with the Vatican, the government wants them to develop with increased intensity. Poland's permanent representative in the Vatican is always there, but the Vatican's permanent representative comes to Poland from time to time. His more frequent visits to Poland or his permanent residence in Poland would be beneficial for our mutual relations.

Referring to the communique issued by the most recent session of the joint commission of the government and the Episcopate, Minister A. Lopatka said that it spoke of a closer proximity of views on the date of the pope's visit to Poland. It can be expected, he added, that this date will be fixed very soon.

FRG Paper's Report

DW211055 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 15 Sep 82 p 9

[Report by correspondent Eduard Neumaier]

[Text] Warsaw, in September -- The pleasure German Catholics may have experienced on the occasion of the visit of Polish Primate Glemp to the Catholic rally, was not shared by all Polish Catholics. Many of them considered Glemp's visit a bad decision. Not because he had flown to the West Germans; that is no reason for disapproval in Poland, with the exception of the communist party, after the unexpected German wave of helplessness.

It has been noted with disapproval that Glemp left Poland the day after the demonstrations for the independent "Solidarity" trade union. Five dead, many injured and thousands of arrested people were considered indications of the seriousness of the situation. It was not the first time after the appointment of the former Olsztyn bishop to head the Polish Catholic Church that people sighed: "Wyszynski wouldn't have...." None of the critics was appeased by the fact that the visit had been planned long ago and that cancellation could have been misunderstood, and they also do not take into consideration that on the night of 31 August no bloody sacrifices could have been envisaged.

A trip to Lublin on the day of the events is also held by some people against Glemp, particularly since the paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY carried this report next to that on the unrests on page 1, thus giving it the same value. Glemp should have remained in the capital or gone to Gdansk or he should have celebrated mass, say even prominent Catholic laymen. It was said again: "On such a day Wyszynski wouldn't have...."

Critical personal observations of the primate of Poland, pointing to his awkwardness and lack of criticism in dealing with the communist power, spotting lack of subtle intuition (such as his advice to the Polish youth not to interfere in affairs of workers) -- this is being meticulously pursued by the faithful Poles with the unlimited eagerness often characterizing the Poles in their opposition to power or authority. This is expressed in extreme attacks which have not been observed since the war, establishing historical parallels, which is again a Polish peculiarity.

Poles have hanged bishops was the essence of what was written on a piece of paper which some of the faithful found next to the cross of flowers laid out at that time on Victory Square. This was an allusion to Warsaw Bishop Masalski who was hanged by the insurgents of the Kosciuszko Revolt (1794), and to Cardinal Mihail Poniatowski who was driven by the rebels into suicide, a brother of the last Polish king appointed by Catherine the Great. Both were collaborating with the established power, they were hated and despised.

Glemp as a collaborator of the uniformed communist power? Even if no doubts exist that the current primate still must grow somewhat to achieve the stature of Wyszynski who was glorified by legends while alive as an overdimensional "cardinal of the millennium," it is beyond any serious discussion to attach even a bit of a collaborator's odium to him. Glemp has obviously not always the right approach, he does not find the right word to say.

Since the imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981, the church is dealing with problems which are basically different from those in the years of oppression, from 1964 to the mid-seventies. Although the church was persecuted and its Primate Wyszynski interned, although the clergy was tempted by the regime to be disloyal to Rome and harassed by communist intrigues, there was relatively little danger for the Polish church in those years: The faithful stood there solidly -- more solid than some priests or bishops. Like a fortress commander Wyszynski managed even in the years after the withdrawal of the communist besiegers to make the Poles believe that there was a continuous state of siege, said a state functionary of the church in a sourish-appreciative way.

In those years everything was rather simple: This side was black, that was red; here were the people and the church, there the sinister power; here was true Poland, there the foreign governors. This strong position of the church resulted in the fact that it became the spokesman of the people with regard to those in power.

The fact that the church became, not in spite of but because of its special mission as protector of the interests of the people and the nation, an almost impregnable bulwark against arbitrary power is being ignored in today's Poland even by priests who felt relieved, as did the whole church after the establishment of the trade union! Now the burden to represent the interests of the people has been taken from the church; now it can mediate like a third power between the quarreling communist forces and the representatives of the people without becoming involved in everyday disputes where it would have to be partisan and thus experience damage; and eventually it could be what it had to be -- just the church, just the spiritual adviser. It sounds a bit as if the pastor had become a bit tired of his duty to look after his sheep.

The new difficulties were created by the fact that the church, after the suspension of Solidarity -- in reality the trade union was banned -- does not sit any more on the other side of the negotiation table, and that it does not want to play the role it played for so many years.

Thus the paradoxical situation has been created that the church categorically demands the "dialogue at the table," that the representatives of the regime agree emphatically, pressing the church to sit down at that table -- while the church refuses to do it.

There exists a joint church-state commission with most representative persons on both sides, such as Krakow Cardinal Macharski next to other bishops on the side of the church and "reformist communist" Barczikowski, who was now made to join the Council of State, on the side of the state. This commission, however, is just discussing a long catalogue of church problems. The negotiators of the state always touch on general political issues, but the church representatives keep quiet. The Episcopate insists that not church representatives, but representatives of "trade unions" should sit down at the negotiation table.

The fact that on 26 August, Glemp had spoken in Czestochowa just generally of the "trade union" and not of "Solidarity," has made many people prick up their ears; since this name was not mentioned, they suspect that the church is not fighting for the old trade union. Representatives of the regime try to fan this impression as much as they can. It is correct that the Episcopate in its pastoral letter of the same day recalled Jaruzelski's promise, claiming that adherance to it will be considered as evidence of the seriousness of the intentions "that trade union organizations including Solidarity will be permitted to resume their activitiers in the framework of their status" -- but experts on internal church developments consider this sentence as just an expected phrase. It was said that Glemp does not want to create unjustified hopes. General Jaruzelski told him clearly at their last meeting on 25 April that "Solidarity" will never exist again.

The demand of the church regarding trade unions to be independent of the party is a demand which is not a subject of negotiations. The Episcopate knows that this demand is unrealistic, but that makes the discomfort of the church even more depressing because in the end it must negotiate with the regime anyway to mitigate the yoke depressing the country. The communist power does not intend to spare the church this task. The representatives of the regime have worked from the very beginning to bring about this situation.

They have stalled Andrzej Micewski, the church representative for negotiations on the admission of "Solidarity" for almost 3 months until he gave up in mid-March; at that time Deputy Premier Rakowski, the negotiator of the state, suddenly wanted to discuss church-state relations after having discussed in an apparently seriously interested way the concrete proposals of the church. According to this, Lech Walesa was supposed to be brought to a cloister, and church advisers of "Solidarity" (not those of the intellectual opposition such as Kuron and Michnik) as well as leading interned trade union representatives were supposed to map out jointly a concept of future "Solidarity" work which was to be negotiated with the government.

In addition, a written document of Walesa's exists which was handed over to the regime, expressing his preparedness to negotiate with the regime -- but without any precondition. The existence of this paper thus convicts the regime at least of fraud if not of lying if it states -- as it did several times -- that Walesa refuses to talk to it. In fact, however, the regime does not want to negotiate if Walesa does not capitulate beforehand.

Not even insiders know how far conviction still exists in the Episcopate that the regime will be prepared to compromise on the trade union issue in a way that will be acceptable to the society. Poland's faithful remain rather untouched by such uncertainty.

In those workers' circles where they are thinking radically and becoming more and more radicalized, there exists a potential for rebellion also with regard to the church. In the 31 August demonstrations was the element of denial vis-a-vis the church. It had urgently advised against demonstrations and Glemp did it with an impressive picture saying: "The bull running into the arena is strong, furious and constantly prepared to show outbursts of fury. The matador is facing him; he is not furious. He ponders and he is superior to the much stronger but furious bull, disproportionally superior." The allegory is not a compliment to the reason of the working people -- but it stresses intentionally that the "bull" was repeatedly challenged and provoked. However, a crowd irritated by economic problems, by political fraud and armed power expects more to come from applying force in return than from alleged reason. The workers believe that the reason demonstrated in the 1980 strike year, mentioned in the sermon, has been maliciously betrayed.

Few representatives of Polish Catholicism consider the rejection by a part of the Polish workers as a real danger -- but it can become the germ of partial estrangement. They do not consider it a problem that the state power obviously pursues the aim of compromising the church with regard to the faithful by trying to make it a helper. They are also not very much worried by the fact that indications show a double-dealing game of the regime: after the imposition of martial law a list of names of 400 priests was put into the hands of the church, priests who were slated for internment or arrest. When Glemp confronted Jaruzelski with this list of names, he was said to have ordered its destruction.

More than by this the church is worried by the fact that many young people hope for more of its support than it can render. It is a reason for concern that many young people of Poland's 18,000 priests and monks are becoming more and more radical, supporting the faithful in their hatred of the regime. For the time being the regime does not derive any advantage from these two phenomena. If it took this tendency of the clergy's resistance as a pretext for action against the church or just individuals, the clergy and the laymen would quickly merge again. So there is no danger at present.

Poland's communists keep their intentions covered. They make so many concessions to the church that it must feel fully secure. However, this is just a tactical game. The strategic aim remains unchanged, namely to break the backbone of the church. The church is supposed to lose its power. The unchanged expectations of Catholic Poland are that the church should show its superiority to the faithful and that it should not appear linking arms with the political power.

JARUZELSKI AIDE ON EAST'S ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

PM211537 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 24 Aug 82 p 3

[Jerzy Borowski, adviser to the chairman of the Council of Ministers on matters of foreign trade and the balance of payments, interviewed by Jozef Bartoszewski -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] From the media we learn more about the West's restrictions than about the aid extended to Poland by the fraternal countries. What is the nature of this aid and how extensive is it?

[Answer] In my opinion, to talk about the emergency aid occasioned by the Polish crisis as an exceptional phenomenon on a scale unparalleled in the CEMA economic structure is to falsify reality. This is because the fundamental quota [of the aid] is based on the principles of a mutually advantageous exchange.

[Question] Let us then talk about these principles.

[Answer] In world trade the worst headache for the parties involved is the risk, the uncertainty. In the exchange of goods among the socialist countries the element of risk has been eliminated, since the exchange is a planned one and runs according to long-term agreements.

I consider the fact that the importer can be certain of when and in what quantity he can purchase the given commodity to be one of the greatest advantages of this structure of the principles of trade exchange. It enables the partner in such an exchange to plan in peace the development of his own production. We saw how important this is for the normal functioning of the economy in 1981, when the only sure source of raw and other materials was the CEMA countries. Our own resources were being dried up by the recurrent strikes, and the Western ones by the West's doubts about the future of the Polish economy, that is, the future of their own interests.

[Question] The second principle?

[Answer] The scarcity of commodities in all the CEMA countries which are together building up their economies requires that exports and imports balance at the end of each year. The predominance of exports over imports increases market shortages in individual countries. Therefore, the socialist countries' consent to our running into debt with them constitutes a concrete form of help. The amount of this debt has been increasing steadily over the past few years and by June this year it had reached R3 billion. This represents the value of our half-yearly import from the CEMA countries.

[Question] And the third principle?

[Answer] The CEMA Foreign Trade Commission is made up of representatives of all member states. The commission formulates the exchange regulations, which are equally binding for all. On the basis of a long-term agreement, for the past few years the so-called "staggered price increases" ["ceny kroczace"] have applied within the socialist community. These follow the world prices but contain built-in "delaying mechanisms." In order to protect our economies at least within our mutual trade relations, from the effects of the "prices seesaw" which had prevailed in the international raw materials trade since the beginning of the 1970's, the CEMA countries have agreed among themselves to update their prices annually, not on the basis of the currently obtaining market quotations but instead on the basis of the calculated average world price for the given commodity over the past 5 years.

[Question] The world market prices of raw materials continue to increase, and the "staggered prices" also increase, albeit more slowly.

[Answer] The price of crude oil imported to Poland from the Soviet Union was in 1980 five times higher than at the beginning of the 1970's. For the oil imported from the capitalist countries it was respectively nine times higher.

[Question] This means that the staggering of the price increases and the spreading of those increases over a longer period creates a time reserve in which -- insofar as this is feasible -- to reduce import expenditure through better materials management or increased export returns. Not only Poland but all member countries benefit from the scheme.

[Answer] To the Western markets we are still an underdeveloped country. For very many years it was our foodstuffs and raw materials which have traditionally enjoyed the highest demand from the second payments area. On the other hand, as regards exporting machinery and equipment, we play the role of an outsider next to such technological giants as the Western countries. Recently as a result of the movement of prices, many machines and installations which we have been selling to those parts of the world have gone down in price. And so we were told [by the non-socialist countries]: We will buy them, by all means, but only if you halve the previous cost or we will not be buying at all. On the other hand, in our exchange with the CEMA countries we consider our structure as that of a developed country. Machinery and installations amount to 80 percent of our exports. At this moment, owing to the above-mentioned exchange principles, we are getting twice as much for our machines and installations as we would in the West. The agreement to buy our surplus production, which arose as the result of the pricing dictates from some highly developed countries that we were unable to accept, is also a form of aid.

[Question] Are there any other forms of help which do not stem from those principles?

[Answer] These are, among others: the rescheduling of our credit repayments within CEMA for the years following 1985; the $400 million nonrepayable loan from the USSR with which we have repayed the interest to the West; component parts for some of our industries; food relief, and supplies of consumer goods. The latter are more in the nature of goodwill gestures than any tangible form of assistance. And so it is not possible to state the extent of the aid in any single figure. It consists of a number of actions, operations, undertakings.

[Question] Let us try to take a historical view of the problem of that aid. When did it start? What was the nature of it and how was it expressed between August 1980 and December 1981? What form has it been taking in the past few months?

[Answer] The emergency aid I have spoken of was prevalent at the beginning of our crisis. Currently the dominant trend is to work out forms of long-term help, to make a concerted effort aimed at pulling us out of the trouble we have gotten into.

[Question] Can this statement be illustrated with examples?

[Answer] Our color television picture tubes include a large component [wsad] which we buy with hard currency. Reserves are at an end and we have no more hard currency to buy further stocks. When the Hungarians buy our tubes, they set apart the cost of the component in U.S. dollars and transfer it to our account, or else they offer us commodities, equivalent in value to our imported components, which they could have sold in the second [payments] area and which we would have been able to buy there only for hard currency. Czechoslovakia also agrees to this trading system as regards the tubes.

[Question] Who comes to our aid, and to what extent, as regards food products?

[Answer] The food trade within CEMA is negligible, since the CEMA food production surplus is itself negligible. Poland's deficit as regards its food trade with the socialist countries amounts to Z6.4 billion, while our total food trade deficit exceeds Z45 billion. The quota of food products in Poland's exports to the capitalist countries is 10 percent, and to the socialist countries 1 percent; in imports, 40 percent from the capitalist countries and 4 percent from the socialist countries. A similar picture is presented by food trade figures for other CEMA countries. Only the Hungarians and the Bulgarians are selling small amounts of production surplus to the highly developed countries. That is why it is worth remembering that the wheat sent to Poland from the USSR in the period most difficult for us had been paid for in dollars, and that the supplies of food which came from Bulgaria and Hungary could have been sold for dollars.

[Question] The West has frozen its supplies to our industries. Owing to the lack of spare parts, or elements produced on a cooperative basis, there are production difficulties in the metallurgical, chemical, electrical machine-building, consumer goods and food industries. Are the CEMA countries in the position to help us in these areas?

[Answer] The freeze on the supplies of raw and other materials and the coproduction of materials means that Poland's industrial potential has been underutilized to the extent of some 40 percent.

[Question] In this way free production capacities have been created.

[Answer] Yes, in a majority of industries. And so we approached the CEMA countries with an offer to exploit these free capacities together, both currently and in a long-term deal.

As our production potential is relatively modern, the project met with considerable interest. In each member country, government agents have been authorized to pilot the scheme. The debates of intergovernmental commissions for economic cooperation are devoted to it. Certain decisions have been taken, some are still being discussed. All our partners have different levels of production costs and productivity. A certain complication is posed by differing management structures. In Hungary and Poland, enterprises have a considerable say [in matters of management]. Elsewhere, related industries, boards and ministries hold the deciding vote. We submitted the cooperation project at the time when all the socialist countries had already approved their 5-year plans. And so corrections have to be made in the figures for investment outlay and material supplies. After all, it is not a case of a one-shot aid scheme but of arriving at a coherent, efficient system of economic and financial arrangements which are advantageous to all.

[Question] Could you perhaps give a few examples of the most important decisions which are already being put into practice?

[Answer] There is in Zarow a power cable factory. But we are short of cable sheathing plastics. For extra deliveries of the finished product, the USSR will supply us with the plastics we need. The Soviet shipbuilding industry buys our paints. At the moment we have free production capacities in our chemical industry owing to the lack of components available only in the second [payments] area. The Soviet Union will buy those for us with its own hard currency, and we will sell them our paints for a correspondingly lower price. We intend to make chain drives for sewing machines to be sold to the GDR on a similar principle. CEMA countries propose to help us complete the construction of textiles enterprises in Bialystok and Wroclaw and a conveyor belt factory in Zory. Jointly with Czechoslovakia we will complete the construction of the incandescent lamp factory in Pila.

[Question] To the average man in the street, the transactions in which we supply our machines and manpower and the friendly states their raw and other materials are not immediately comprehensible. What are the details of such agreements? How is the settlement of accounts effected?

[Answer] We have free processing capacities in the textile industry because we have run short of hard currencies with which to buy cotton in the second [payments] area. The Soviet Union agrees to sell us additional quantities of this raw material for prices specified in long-term agreements. In return we undertake to sell certain defined quantities of fabrics made with that cotton, as a quota of these fabrics remains in the country, to supply the internal market. The value of all the commodities produced in Poland in the first 6 months of this year from the raw materials sold to us additionally by the USSR reached the sum of R183 million, while the cost of these raw materials amounted to R60 million. The R123 million constitute our hard currency profit, which we can use to buy other necessary raw and other materials.

[Question] International trade is ruled by the hard laws of profit. That extra quantity of cotton sold to us by the USSR came from the pool of raw materials earmarked for processing in Soviet plants, not for sale.

[Answer] In this case the Soviet Union played the role of the good salesman. If a serious partner is beginning to falter, he needs to be helped so that in the future better and more extensive business can be done with him. This principle is one of the main rules of trading, for it takes into consideration long-term economic interests.

[Question] If the Hungarians did not buy our color picture tubes, they would have to buy them in the West. And then they would have been paying in dollars for the whole tube, not just for one of its components, that is our hard currency earner [wsad].

[Answer] True. In this way the Hungarians as well as ourselves reap concrete benefits from the exchange.

[Question] Reorientation: The word around which there arose numerous misunderstandings. How are we to interpret this term in relation to our economic policy?

[Answer] The Polish economy has already reached a definite level in its links with the world. About 22 percent of our production supplies for industry come from imports, including 13 percent from the West. The restrictions have resulted in a 40-percent drop in imports from the dollar area in 1981 compared with 1980, and a further 40-percent drop in 1982 compared with last year.

[Question] ...Which has been the cause of Poland's industrial potential being left underexploited by 40 percent.

[Answer] We cannot consent to a slow but continuous wasting away of the economy. In this situation we need to look elsewhere for sources of production supplies for the industry. Our chemical industry has an excellent raw materials base within the country, in the form of coal and sulfur among other things. The building materials industry has got everything within the country that is needed for large-scale production. Examples of this type can be supplied in profusion. The thing is that we were too precipitate in writing off our own raw materials potential in the 1870's, or we did not develop them sufficiently, putting our trust in the dollar-paid imports.

[Question] Out of the 40 main types of raw materials used in the modern economy, 14 are not found in Poland at all, and 7 are found only in insufficient quantities.

[Answer] There are still the socialist countries and the Third World countries, where our solvency is more secure than is the case with the West. Such a shift in the sources of our supplies has been largely successful in 1982. Its effects are already discernible. As a result of the embargo on imports from the highly developed countries, in 1981 industrial production in Poland fell by 13 percent compared with 1980, while in the first 6 months of this year it fell by 7 percent. This demonstrates that the action taken by the government was right. It is expected that the increased imports from the socialist countries will this year offset about one-half of the import loss from the dollar area.

[Question] And what about the other 50 percent?

[Answer] That will be compensated for by the exploitation -- more extensive than before -- of our domestic capacities and also by importing from the Third World countries as well as the West. Please note that for the first time in many years we achieved a trade surplus with the highly developed countries for the period January-June this year. We continue to conduct refinancing negotiations with private Western banks. We invariably exhibit our goodwill with regard to cooperation and trade exchange with all countries of the world without exception. All countries of the entire world.

[Question] So it could be said that the reorientation is not an economic policy maneuver contrived by ourselves but a strategy which has been forced on us.

[Answer] Forced brutally and ruthlessly.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation.

STATISTICS OFFICIAL VIEWS COSTS OF CRISIS

AU211059 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Sep 82 p 3

[Jan Kordos, head of the Social Research Department of the Central Office of Statistics, interviewed by Halina Lesnicka: "Changes in Family Budgets -- Who is Paying For the Crisis?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The results of the inquiries made by the Central Office of Statistics into family budgets in the first 6 months of this year have been published. How does an average family cope under the conditions of crisis? Is it able to balance incomes and expenditures?

[Answer] Unfortunately, some families are unable to balance their budgets. This was especially obvious when prices were raised in February and many families had to use their savings to cope. This means that we are all paying for the crisis, which, on the level of the family, manifests itself in a considerable drop in living standards, in the necessity to make sacrifices and in giving up many purchases.

[Question] What is it people spend most money on nowadays?

[Answer] Food expenditure has increased most drastically because food prices have increased most of all. People spend over 50 percent of their incomes on food, whereas a year ago they spent less than 35 percent. The present volume of food expenditure is similar to that at the beginning of the seventies. The price leap was especially visible in the first months following the increase, when the average share of expenditures on food moved up by 12 points -- that is, from 40 percent last January to 52 percent last February. It was slightly reduced in the following months, but is still very high.

[Question] We have had to spend much more on food, but our incomes have not increased to the same extent. What have we had to give up?

[Answer] When there is not enough money to buy all we want to buy, essential needs become priority. We have greatly reduced our expenditure on culture, education, services, clothing and footwear. Shortages of these goods in the market have also been a factor. However, the consumption of food has also dropped by 6-12 percent, especially the consumption of meat, grains, macaroni, butter, fish and animal fats. Some families are unable to buy even their meat rations, which is attested to by the sales data. Pensioners and annuity recipients have curbed meat consumption by 22 percent, which is more than anyone else, but they have slightly increased the consumption of bread, milk and sugar.

[Question] Who has been most affected by prices hikes?

[Answer] It is difficult to give a precise answer to this question because the full results of the analysis of family budgets will be available only next year, but it seems that the families that spend most of their incomes on food have suffered most because food has gone up most of all. These are the families with the lowest incomes, and most of them are pensioner families.

[Question] Which groups of families are below the poverty line?

[Answer] The material situation of families is affected by many factors -- not only the per head income, but also health, disability, the number of working members of the family and nonworking dependents and so on. When many such factors come together at the same time, the so-called zones of poverty are created. We have not given this subject the necessary attention so far, but we are now inquiring into it.

[Question] What you have said about family budgets is not very encouraging. When will it be possible for these budgets to be balanced?

[Answer] This depends on many factors, above all on our ability to achieve an economic equilibrium, to increase production and to bring back motivation for work. The present state of our economy is affecting our budget. The relations between prices, wages, incomes and production have completely diappeared under the conditions of crisis.

It is the duty of the Central Office of Statistics always to provide an objective description of a given community without blackening everything (there are always who prey on such backening), without presenting everything in rosy colors and without giving in to any pressure. We are trying to do just this.

PZPR'S BEJGER INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION IN GDANSK

LD211312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] RZECZPOSPOLITA carries an interview with Stanislaw Bejger, alternate Politburo member and first secretary of the Gdansk party Voividship Comittee, entitled: "People Want Accord, Work and Calm."

As in the whole country, people in Gdansk Voivodship also want to work in conditions of peace, stability and an improving economic situation. There are clear signs that the process of stabilization is advancing, Stanislaw Bejger said in the interview.

Dealing with the voivodship's sociopolitical situation he stated: It is distinctly improving and normalization is making progress. Although this is not happening easily and without difficulties. At present the factories work in principle without interruptions or slowing down. At the beginning of the year there were serious fears in the Gdansk coastal area as to whether it would be possible to provide work for all who were then employed, however, the measures designed to ensure full employment have yielded the desired results. The sentiments of the coastal population are showing clear improvement and I think that they are still proceeding in this direction, Stanislaw Bejger said.

This is illustrated in increasing broader support for the undertakings of the party and the government. We are offering ever more active support for the ninth congress line and for the program of General Jaruzelski's government. There is distinct stabilization within the factories and among the work forces. We also note in many factories the good work of the consultative commissions and initiative groups of workers' self-management.

However, so far the movement setting up self-managements is progressing too slowly. That is why we have adopted measures designed to speed up the forming of self-managements. Talks are in progress in all establishments which show that there exists great understanding for the need to set up self-managements, among other things as a condition for putting economic reform into effect.

The interview with Stanislaw Bejger, alternate Politburo member and first secretary of the Gdansk party Voivodship Committee is carried by RZCZPOSPOLITA.

WARSAW AUTHORITIES TO MOVE AGAINST SPECULATORS

LD212326 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] How is economic damage to be fought? How are parasites to be eliminated from our life? How and where are the goods recovered from speculators to be sold?

These are questions which a session of the Warsaw Voivodship Defense Committee tried to answer. Workers from Warsaw work enterprises and journalists took part in the session. The session was chaired by Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw.

It was proposed that mass simultaneous checks be carried out at markets with the participation not just of militiamen and soldiers but also of workers from selected work enterprises. It was decided that goods confiscated from speculators would be passed on for sale at work enterprises where the workers taking part in the checks are employed.

Craftsmen who hide their real income will be subject to constant and thorough financial checks and checks on the quality of the goods they produce. In the view of those at the session, some principles and means of punishment should be applied to agency and private trade. The workers who had been invited stressed the need for an amendment of the antispeculation law.

STATE TRIBUNAL HOLDS INAUGURAL SESSION

AU211135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 82 p 1

[PAP report: "State Tribunal's Inaugural Session"]

[Text] The State Tribunal held its inaugural session on 14 September.

Tribunal Chairman Wlodzimierz Berutowicz told your PAP correspondent that the session had been devoted to a preliminary discussion of the issues connected with the tribunal's future activities, including organizational matters such as setting up advisory teams, electing their chairmen and so on. The session also discussed the place and role of the tribunal, which is a body of the Sejm, within the system of the supreme power bodies of the Polish People's Republic.

Let us recall that the State Tribunal is an advisory body, which examines the merits of individual cases entrusted to it by the Sejm's decision.

At its future sessions the State Tribunal will discuss other issues, including those connected with the legal principles in line with which persons may be called before it. It was decided that these sessions will be held every 2 weeks on Tuesday.

STATE COUNCIL ASSESSES STATUTE, ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD172254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] During today's session the State Council acquainted itself with the progress of the preparation of the draft statute on people's councils and territorial self-management and with the preliminary assessement of the results of social consultations which, at present, are in the final phase of being examined by a working team.

The Council of State also ratified the convention concerning the recognition of studies, diplomas of higher education and degrees from European countries. Apart from that, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution regarding the honorary title of merited teacher of the Polish People's Republic and also granted Polish citizenship to 24 persons and allowed five persons to change citizenship.

CEAUSESCU GREETS NEW LEBANESE PRESIDENT-ELECT

AU211955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed warm congratulations and best wishes of good health and personal happiness to Amin al-Jumayyil on his having been elected president of the Republic of Lebanon, as well as wishes of peace and prosperity to the friendly Lebanese people.

The Romanian people that has attentively followed the developments in Lebanon and particularly in Beirut -- President Nicolae Ceausescu's telegram shows -- expresses its hope that peace and quiet will be reestablished as soon as possible, and national reconciliation be achieved with a view to consolidating the unity. Territorial integrity and national independence of Lebanon so that the friendly Lebanese people may channel its efforts towards the reconstruction of the country and its independent development on the road of welfare and socioeconomic progress. Addressing your best wishes in fulfilling the mandate you have been entrusted. I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between our countries will continue to develop on multiple planes for the benefit of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the Middle East and the world over.

CEAUSESCU-SEKOU TOURE TALKS DETAILS REPORTED

AU211043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 21 Sep 82

["Talks Between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure" -- AGERPRES heading]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had talks on September 20 in the evening with Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The two party and state leaders expressed their satisfaction at meeting each other again and continuing the traditional friendly, summit dialogue which has a decisive role in the continuous strengthening of the Romanian-Guinean relations.

Exchanging views on bilateral issues, Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure emphasized that through the translation into life of the understandings established at the previous meetings, the relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties and countries developed fruitfully and permanently on multiple planes. At the same time, they appreciated that the positive results recorded so far in bilateral collaboration and the continuously increasing economic potential of Romania and Guinea provided conditions congenial for the further deepening of these good relations, and especially for the expansion of the commercial exchanges and of cooperation in production. The mutual wish was affirmed to turn to better use the existing possibilities, thus securing a permanent growth of the Romanian-Guinean collaboration in the interest of the two countries and peoples of their progress and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure also went through main aspects of the international situation. Stressing that serious tension has come about in the world, the two party and state leaders pointed out that the peoples' major interests demanded most resolute and responsible action for an end to be put to interstate tension, for the course toward confrontation and war in international life to be halted, for the peaceful settlement of interstate disputes, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, detente collaboration and observance of national independence. They agreed that the central issue of international life was the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, so as to ensure every nation's supreme right to life, freedom and peace. They stressed that the making of actual progress toward disarmanent would provide conditions for release of important resources that might be used in backing the efforts of the peoples in the developing countries.

Emphasis was placed on the importance Romania and Guinea attached to the eradication of underdevelopment and the filling of the big gaps between the rich countries and the poor countries, to the establishment of a new world economic order grounded on equality and equity, that should facilitate all states' faster progress, especially the lagging ones. Neither world economic stability nor world peace can be ensured without the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, they noted. Emphasis was placed on the importance of calling a summit conference of the developing countries that would debate problems related to the expansion of their cooperation, of strengthening their unity of action, in view of achieving a common strategy for the future global negotiations with the developed countries, in view of building the new international economic order. The summit dialogue once more emphasized that Romania and Guinea firmly declared for the peaceful settlement by political negotiations of the conflict situations in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Southwest Asia, in Africa and other parts of the world based on the observances of the peoples' right to freely decide their fate without any foreign inmixture.

In this framework, they stressed the need for the political settlement of the Middle East isues, for a global, just and lasting peace in the region. They considered that the occupation of western Beirut and the massacring of Palestinian civilian population -- actions disapproved of and condemned by international public opinion -- call for the cessation of any military action by Israel and the urgent withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon, the securing of the quiet, independence and integrity of Lebanon, the passage of the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue based on its right to self-determination, to the foundation of an independent Palestinian state. Highlighting that the Palestinian issue was essential for the peace in the Middle East, the two presidents considered that there was room in the region both for a Palestinian state and for an independent Israeli state and that the peace to be achieved would have to guarantee the integrity and sovereignty of all countries in the region.

For a global, just and durable solution of the Middle East issues, the two presidents declared for the convening of an international conference sponsored and participated in by all the UN, with the participation of all interested parties, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It was also considered necessary that the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq should stop and that troops should be withdrawn within the limits of the national borders existing before the beginning of armed hostilities, that the questions between the two states should be settled politically by negotiations, starting from the interests of both peoples to live in peace and good neighborliness, from the interests of peace and security for all the states in that region.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, the two party and state leaders reasserted Romania's and Guinea's solidarity with the fight of the African peoples, pointed to the importance of the reestablishment and strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the African countries for the consolidation of the national independence for the speeding up of their economic and social progress, for the liberation of the continent of the vestiges of colonialism, apartheid and racism. Emphasis was placed on the stringent need for the ensurance of Namibia's undelayed access to independence as well as on the right of the Namibian people to choose by itself the path of future development, according to its legitimate aspirations and interests. Both sides expressed their full solidarity with the right fight of the South African people against apartheid, for freedom, equality and social progress.

The two presidents considered that the Organization of African Unity had an important role in the promotion of collaboration of the member countries, for their economic and social prosperity, in the political settlement of the differences and states of tensions on the continent, in the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of action of the African countries.

During the talks, the situation in Europe was approached and stress was laid on the need for increased efforts to be made for the conclusion with as good as possible results of the Madrid meeting, so that it should give a new impulse to the implementation of the final act provisions, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, ensure the furtherance of the process of building European security and cooperation. It was shown that the building of a united Europe, without nuclear weapons, would be a powerful factor of peace, security and progress the world over.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the just and durable settlement of the complex questions confronting mankind require the active and equal participation of all states in the international life, irrespective of their size or social system and that an increased role should devolve upon small and medium-sized countries, developing and non-aligned countries, which constitute the largest part of mankind, and are vitally interested in a policy of independence, peace and collaboration.

Starting from their identical or very close interests and stands on international questions, the president of Romania and the president of Guinea agreed to expand consultations, collaboration and mutual aid between their countries within the United Nations, other international fora, the "Group of 77" and the movements of the non-aligned countries, with a view to democratically, justly settling the major questions of the contemporary world, to the benefit of peoples, thus promoting international peace, security and collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure pointed with satisfaction to the friendly and fruitful character of talks conducted, and expressed their conviction that these talks would contribute to the more intense development of the collaboration between Romania and Guinea, both bilaterally and in the world arena, to the benefit and advantage of both countries and peoples, of international peace, detente and collaboration. The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST AIRCRAFT ENTERPRISE

AU202000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/9/1982 -- On Monday, September 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to the aviation industrial platform in the Baneasa district in Bucharest. Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on his visit by Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Constantin Olteanu. The way was analyzed in which the provisions regarding the development of the Romanian aviation industry and tasks incumbent on the Romanian aircraft manufacturers in the 1981-1985 Five Year Plan were fulfilled.

The Bucharest aircraft manufacturing enterprise, a modern unit designed and built by Romanian experts, has succeeded in manufacturing, over a short period of time, modern and competitive aircraft. The most eloquent example is the first line aircraft Rombac 1-11 which flew today its first exhibitive flight. During the dialogue the RCP and Romanian state leader conducted with the experts of the enterprise stress was laid on questions related to the implementation of the development programmes, the structural diversification and modernization of the aircraft production, the improvement of the technical parametres and flying performances. Visiting the ten-seat BN-2 (Islander) aircraft assembly halls and appreciating the achievements scored in the building of small airplanes, the RCP general secretary asked that the manufacture of small planes for rapid links, of sanitary, agricultural, school and training aircraft should further develop at a high rate.

Nicolae Ceausescu also insisted on the need to intensify the assimilation of materials and parts for the building of the Romanian airplanes to implement the relevant special programmes in the shortest possible time. Special attention was paid to questions related to the manufacture of Rombac 1-11, a prestigious achievement of the Romanian aviation industry. This plane, intended for both passenger and goods transportation, belongs to the medium-capacity aircraft-119 seats, with an endurance of 2,500-3,000 km, being illustrative of such latest achievements scored by the Romanian industry in the last few years such as the ten-seat BN-2 plane, various types of IAR aircraft, gliders and motor-gliders. [sentence as received]

To the applause of those present, President Nicolae Ceausescu cut the inaugural ribbon which symbolizes the take-off of the first Rombac 1-11 plane. President Nicolae Ceausescu saw round the plane and made assessments on the quality of the assembly, of the materials used and of the high accommodation level it provides and warmly congratulated the people who contributed to the building of the aircraft. The Romanian head of state was also presented the IAR-825 school and training turboprop plane, an airplane used for farm operations, and other modern flying machines which were highly appreciated at the aircraft show recently held in Farnborough, Great Britain. President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that the manufacture of those types of planes be developed and diversified, and the offer for export be expanded.

The distinguished guests also visited the 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rombac aircraft assembly halls. Likewise, Nicolae Ceausescu saw round the research and production enterprise for castings and forged parts, which lies on the same industrial platform. When commissioned at capacity, the new complex unit will meet the requirements for the manufacture of planes. At the end of the visit, the Romanian head of state watched an exhibitive flight of the latest creations of the Romanian aviation, Rombac 1-11 included which is built by Romanian plane manufacturers according to the British Aircraft and Rolls Royce licence. President Nicolae Ceausescu also conversed with representatives of the British Aircraft Corporation present at the exhibitive flight.

AGRICULTURAL UNITS VISITED BY CEAUSESCU 21 SEP

AU211834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/9/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu visited on September 21 cooperative and state agricultural units in Teleorman and Calarasi counties. The RCP general secretary was accompanied on this visit by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry. Analysis was made of the way in which the pedoclimatic conditions and the technical-material base of agriculture can be highly efficiently used to obtain ever bigger farm outputs which should meet the growing requirements of the national economy for raw material and of the population in ever better conditions. Special attention was also paid to carrying through special agricultural programmes, particularly those providing for the expansion and modernization of cotton and rice growing, since both of them benefit from proper conditions in Romania. At the first unit visited, the cotton growing and processing enterprise - Brinceni - located in the southern extremity of Teleorman County where autochthonous of foreign varieties of cotton are experimented, the RCP general secretary was informed of the programme for the expansion of cotton growing until 1986. Over this period, 30,000 hectares are to be cultivated with this plant and a 2,500-3,000 kg output per hectare is estimated to be obtained, account being taken of the tradition in cotton growing in the southern plain of the Danube, of the favourable weather and soil conditions existing in this part of the country.

Next, Nicolae Ceausescu visited several farms of cooperative and state agricultural units where he examined the stage of maize and vegetable harvesting. He asked that all measures be taken for harvesting the crops without losses and at a high rate. The second special programme, that for the expansion and modernization of rice growing was debated and finalized at one of the farms cultivating this plant - the Oltenita state agricultural enterprise. It is one of the largest relevant units in the country. Together with the experts the programme was examined regarding the expansion of that culture which provides for the doubling of the cultivated area over the next two years, as well as for a sensible rise in the per hectare production. To that end the RCP general secretary requested that measures should be taken to identify in the next agricultural year new farming areas suitable for rice growing and to put the areas cultivated with that plant in the past back in the productive flow. At the same time it was agreed that the whole system of machinery should be overhauled and the norms regarding the application of cultivation technologies revised. It was also requested that greater attention should be paid to the training of personnel whose remuneration should be more closely linked to the production obtained.

ISRAEL'S ACTIONS, 'SUPERPOWERS' INACTIONS ASSAILED

AU211217 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 82 p 7

[Milan Milivojevic commentary: "Continuation of Genocide"]

[Excerpts] Despite the international guarantees made only a month ago, the brutal machinery of genocide, under the management of Menahem Begin and Ariel Sharon, has not ceased to collect its "blood tribute" in Lebanon. The fact is that, within the mediation mission of American emissary Philip Habib, the Palestinians agreed to withdraw from west Beirut precisely to avoid a massacre of the innocent Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population.

Taking advantage of the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil, president-elect of Lebanon (according to considerably widely spread opinion, it was precisely Israel which arranged the assassination), the Israelis entered west Beirut "to insure peace and stability." Having already faced earlier widespread condemnation by the international public because of their savagery in Lebanon, they used this time a somewhat different but all the more perfidious tactic.

The aggressor's forces simply surrounded the Palestinian refugee camps and let members of the Phalangist units, including primarily those from the ranks of the forces of renegade Major Haddad who, arbitrarily and with extensive Israeli assistance and support, proclaimed a special enclave, so-called "Free Lebanon," in southern Lebanon, enter these camps. In these camps, Haddad's soldiers began to kill innocent people in a manner which surpassed even the nazi pedantry during World War II.

The Americans had declared that they would guarantee the implementation of all the provisions of the Habib plan. They have failed to keep their promise because they have been prevented in that by their "compassion" toward the obdurate criminals of Tel Aviv. Begin and his clique do not shrink from throwing back into the face of their great and powerful protector anything that does not please them, and Begin personally called the announcement of Reagan's peace plan for the Middle East "the saddest day in my life." Thus, the announcements and statements by the American administration cannot rise above the level of ordinary hypocrisy.

The Soviet Union is only verbally taking sharp actions to prevent a genocide of Palestinians. As a superpower, it could and should do considerably more. And the "Arab brothers?" The impression is very nearly created that a considerably part of them would like to have the "Palestinian problem" mimimized to such an extent that a solution to the complex Middle East crisis could be sought by bypassing these suffering people, even though all of them most solemnly and zealously swear precisely by these same Palestinians.

The world? The television reports on the massacre provoked an undivided horror. But, is that enough? Tel Aviv has all too impressively demonstrated that it does not care about any condemnations. Does this world, which today prides itself with great achievements in all spheres of civilization, have the strength to stop the savagery in Lebanon? Can this world arrange another Nueremberg trial for Begin, Sharon and their associates? Let us recall that precisely that same Begin has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

VISIT OF TURKISH STATE LEADERS CONTINUES 21 SEP

Text of Evren Dinner Address

LA210823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Head of state Gen Kenan Evren has said that the fact that Turkey and Yugoslavia have chosen different alternatives to ensure their national security, and the fact that they have different socioeconomic structures, is not an obstacle to developing cooperation.

Speaking at the dinner given in his honor by Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic, Evren said that Turkey was shocked at Israel's occupation of Lebanon and its pitiless assault on the civilian population. Referring to internaitonal terrorism, Evren said that no matter how different the origins, goals, so-called reasons and ideologies of various terrorist groups may be, they all aim at a single target, namely the destruction of the institutions of the community they attack.

Guntac Aktan and Necmettin Urkmen from the Turkish Radio and Television news center report that at the beginning of his speech, Evren expressed thanks for the friendship and interest shown to him and the accompanying delegation during his visit. Noting that his visit to Yugoslavia was organized to pay back the visit made by Marshall Tito to Turkey 6 years ago, Evren added that after gloriously leading his country for 40 years, Tito took his distinguished place among the immortals. Noting that Tito left behind a strong Yugoslavia loyal to his principles, Evren expressed Turkey's satisfaction over the developments in Yugoslavia.

He continued: The Republic of Turkey has always been proud of the existance of strong relations of friendship between our countries based on mutual trust and respect. Our peoples consider one another neighbors, and the Turkish nation has always shared, with fraternal feelings, the sorrows and happiness of the Yugoslavs. The fact that ethnic Turks in Yugoslavia continue to exercise all their constitutional rights contributes positively to the close relations between our countries. Turkey and Yugoslavia, which are Balkan, Mediterranean and European countries, can understand one antoher very well also because they believe in the ideals of international understanding, cooperation and peace.

Noting that Turkey and Yugoslavia are exerting efforts to develop an atmosphere of stability, security and peace in the world, and primarily in their own region, Evren said: The fact we have preferred different alternatives to ensure our national security within the joint peace framework of our foreign policy, and the fact that our communities have different socioeconomic structures, has never been an obstacle to developing our cooperation. Turkey, which is part of the Western collective defense pact, is determined to further develop its relations with all countries irrespective of their domestic and foreign policy inclinations. It is natural that we reserve a special place for our neighbors in this approach.

Turkey, which has always attached importance to developing relations with its neighbors, believes that developing Balkan cooperation bilaterally and multilaterally within this framework will be beneficial for all. Noting that the relations and cooperation between the two countries can be furthered, Evren said: If my visit constitutes progress, as I desire, in giving new strength to Turkish-Yugoslavian relations, then I will be happy.

Pointing out that disputes which have arisen in recent years have further extended the already not so short list of international problems, Evren said: The tension in East-West relations, problems in Europe, the Middle East, Southwest Asia, continuing disputes centered in America and Africa, and newly created disputes are bad indications that the eighties will be a very tough period for all humanity. Even if we do not yield to pessimism, we should admit that the international picture is not bright.

Turkey attaches great importance to ensuring peace and security by preserving a stable balance of powers between the East and West within this tense atmosphere, to acting with a sense of responsibility and [word indistinct] in international relations, and to engaging in efforts aimed at meaningfully limiting and reducing conventional and nuclear arms in a manner that can be controlled. Expressing the wish that positive results be reached at the U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of strategic arms, Evren added that eliminating tension in East-West relations will contribute to achieving progress in this field.

Stressing that the Nonaligned Movement, which Yugoslavia has led for some 20 years, might greatly contribute to achieving this goal, Evren continued: Among those situations that 20th century humanity, approaching its end, cannot be proud of are starvation, famine accompanied by underdevelopment, and the sterility of the progress made in the struggle against ignorance.

Finding lasting and just solutions to the problems faced by developing countries, and especially by nations lacking in rich natural resources, is the collective responsibility of the joint conscience of humanity. The current crisis in the world economy and its adverse effects both in industrialized countries and the developing nations, though manifested in different forms, clearly show the necessity for a North-South dialogue and for efforts by the entire world for a more just and stable economic system.

Expressing his views on the problems in the Middle East, Evren said: We are observing with great concern the recent developments concerning the Middle East problem. Turkey was shocked over the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon and the pitiless assaults launched against the civilian population. We believe that it is necessary to find a peaceful, just and realistic solution to the Middle East problem which will recognize all the legal rights of the Palestinian people -- the basis for the Middle East problem -- including their right to self-determination, and which will respect the rights of all parties concerned. We are sorry that the war between Iraq and Iran, both our friends and neighbors, has been continuing for the last 2 years. We are continuing our efforts, both within the framework of the Islamic Peace Committee and within our own possibilities, for the conlcusion of the war and the solution of the problems through negotiations.

Referring to international terrorism, Evren said: No matter how different the origins, goals, so-called reasons and ideologies of various terrorist groups may be, the goal they wish to achieve is a single one, namely the destruction of the institutions of the community they attack. All civilized countries should be in solidarity in the face of such incidents, and they should cooperate effectively in the struggle against terrorism. Turkey wishes to develop international solidarity in this field, and is ready to cooperate with countries which think on the same line.

Final Talks With Stambolic

LD212244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 21 Sep 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 21 (TANJUG) -- President of Yugoslavia's Presidency Petar Stambolic and head of the Turkish state Kenan Evren in their final exchange of views this evening (Tuesday), paid particular attention to the two countries' bilateral cooperation, in addition to examining some international questions. They positively assessed the development so far of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey, and emphasized that all conditions exist for Yugoslav-Turkish bilateral relations, as relations between two Balkan and Mediterranean countries, to be promoted further in the economic, cultural, scientific-technical, and all other domains.

As for economic cooperation, both sides noted that further efforts should be invested in order to transcend a certain setback that took place this year. It was mutually noted that the road towards the further expansion of economic relations is seen in the application of more up-to-date and higher-quality forms of economic cooperation, such as joint production, joint investments, joint marketing in third countries, and the like.

In this context, also discussed was cooperation in the field of transport, ship-building, electric power industries, and in other domains. Cooperation in the field of culture was assessed favourably and its significance for the better acquainting of the two countries' peoples emphasized.

Head of the Turkish state General Kenan Evren particulary expressed satisfaction with the position of the Turkish national minority in Yugoslavia. He paid full tribute to Yugoslavia for its policy, complete socio-political and economic equality of all the nationalities living in it. Evren delivered an invitation to the Presidency of Yugoslavia president to visit Turkey and voiced the desire that this visit should take place at the soonest.

It was assessed on both sides that the current visit of General Kenan Evren to Yugoslavia represents a contribution to the further promotion of Yugoslav-Turkish bilateral relations and cooperation. Taking part in the talks also were foreign secretaries of the two countries, Lazar Mojsov and Gilter Turkmen.

Discussion With Planinc

AU211345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- This morning at the Dedinje White Palace, Kenan Evren, head of the Turkish state, received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and had a long talk with her.

As has been learned, the meeting was used for a wide exchange of views on the international economic situation and especially on relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey. The talks were cordial and open and based on complete mutual understanding and respect. During the discussion on the international economic relations, the effects of these relations on the economies of the two countries were examined. The directions of further advancing the relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey in various spheres of life were also discussed.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, pointed out that bilateral relations, espeically those in the sphere of economic cooperation, are still lagging behind the real potentials and needs of the two countries. Both sides agreed that the bilateral relations and cooperation should be built on a closer and more lasting basis, especially as regards economic cooperation. In this connection they (?discussed) cooperation in shipbuilding, transportation, communications, tourism, culture and other sectors of life, including the scientific-technical sphere. The importance and usefulness of more frequent meetings between economic representatives and government (?representatives) of various economic departments to seek possibilities for further advancing the relations in this sphere were emphasized.

Kenan Evren, head of the Turkish state, delivered an invitation from the Turkish prime minister to the president of the Federal Executive Council to visit Turkey. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The following participated in the talks at the White Palace: on the Yugoslav side, Boro Denkov, member of the federal Executive Council; Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Ilija Djukic, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and, on the Turkish side, Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs; and Mustafa Aysan, minister of transportation. Redzep Dziha, Yugoslav ambassador in Ankara, and Galip Balker, Turkish ambassador in Belgrade, and others also participated in the talks.

During the morning, General Evren visited the Friendship Park in New Belgrade and planted a "tree of peace."

Foreign Ministers Meeting

LD211518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Ilter Turkmen, held talks today with the participation of their associates.

During a broad exchange of views, which passed off in a working atmosphere, full of mutual understanding and openness, they discussed the most topical questions of international life. Both sides stressed their great concern over the present-day tension in international relations and in this connection the need was stressed for broader involvement of all the countries to overcome the complex situation on the world political and economic scene.

Reference was made especially to the crisis areas and to the development of the situation in the Middle East and Near East where there is a danger of a further escalation of the conflict. Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov spoke of the involvement of the nonaligned countries in bringing the world back to detente and also of the preparations for the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state and government.

The Turkish side expressed the hope that the nonaligned countries, as indeed the forthcoming summit, will make a significant contribution to improving international relations. During a wide-ranging exchange of views reference was also made to the situation in the Mediterranean, to the Cyprus problem, to developments of the African Continent, to the CSCE, to disarmament and to other topical international problems.

Interview With Ulusu

LD212116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Skopje, Sept 21 (TANJUG) -- Although a member of one of the military-political blocs, Turkey shows a great interest in establishing good relations with the Nonaligned Movement, in both the fields of politics and economics. The nonaligned countries, with Yugoslavia as their driving force, make a great contribution to building a more equitable international economic order and to establishing and preserving peace in the world, has said Premier Bulent Ulusu of Turkey in an interview with the Skopje daily NOVA MAKEDONIJA and the newspaper BIRLIK, organ of the Turkish nationality in the Republic of Macedonia, southeastern Yugoslavia.

Referring to the Cypriot problem, the Turkish premier pointed out that this question should be mutually solved by the two ethnic communities living in Cyprus, through bilateral negotiations and mediation of the UN secretary-general with the aim of finding out a federal model to secure a lasting and peaceful solution to the problem.

The Turkish premier expressed readiness for talks through direct contacts on open problems existing with the Republic of Greece. Bulent Ulusu emphasized, too, that relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia were good and based on mutual understanding. Turkey's chief of state, Gen Kenam Evren, is on a state and friendly visit to Yugoslavia just now.

STAMBOLIC MEETS GUINEA'S TOURE AT AIRPORT STOP

LD211728 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- While en route to Conakry, Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea, stopped off in Belgrade this morning, where he held a meeting with Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Petar Stambolic -- together with SFRY Presidency member Fadilj Hodza, who had welcomed the Guinean president at the airport -- and Ahmed Sekou Toure exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations between the two friendly nonaligned countries, especially on some of the most topical international questions. The talks, which lasted over 1 hour, and in which the foreign ministers of the two countries, Lazar Mojsov and Abdoulaye Toure and other associates of the two statesmen also took part, reconfirmed the high level of identity of views on the questions under discussion.

Stambolic and Sekou Toure made a very positive assessment of the present level of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic and other fields. They confirmed the readiness of the two countries to develop cooperation and stressed the importance of the frequent Yugoslav-Guinean contacts at a high political level for the consolidation and expansion of this cooperation.

Concern was expressed druing the talks over the unfavorable development of international relations and the increasingly extensive exacerbation of relations in many parts of the world. In this connection Stambolic and Sekou Toure emphasized the exceptional importance and role of the nonalignment policy and movement in the quest for the solution of accumulated international problems. They pointed out the importance of the forthcoming seventh summit of nonaligned countries and agreed that Yugoslavia and Guinea should take an active part in its preparations.

Condemning Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy in the Near East and the massacre of innocent Palestinians, the two sides stressed the need to involve all, particularly nonaligned countries, in the search for a lasting and just solution to the Near East crisis. Yugoslavia and Guinea consider that no such solution can be reached unless the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to their own state are recognized. In this sense they also voiced a positive assessment of the recent Arab summit meeting in Fes in Morocco.

President Sekou Toure is also reported to have briefed Petar Stambolic on the efforts being made by the Islamic Conference Committee for Iraq and Iran in order to stop the war and search for a peaceful solution to the problems between the two countries. Both sides stressed the need to put a speedy end to this war which has inflicted vast damage not only to the belligerent sides but also to the entire Nonaligned Movement.

They also discussed other crisis hotbeds such as those in Southwest and Southeast Asia, Africa and many other parts of the world. Discussing the situation on the African Continent, they pointed out the need for the earliest possible realization of Namibia's independence and condemned the South African regime's interventionist policy toward the neighboring independent countries. They also expressed the hope that the OAU would overcome the difficulties facing it at the moment and that it would continue to perform the positive role which it has performed to date in strengthening independence on the African Continent.

After the talks, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, saw the Guinean president off at Belgrade Airport.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH STAMBOLIC

LD202016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 20 (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, today (Monday) received Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister for defense of Mozambique, on a visit to Yugoslavia now as guest of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

In the ensuing cordial and friendly talk in the presence of Adm Branko Mamula, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, bilateral cooperation between the two countries and their engagements in the movement of nonaligned countries, particularly in preparations for a 7th nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi, were discussed.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD212330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lt Gen Albert Joaquin Chipande, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of Mozambique, who is on an official and friendly visit to our country, today visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center with members of the delegation, laid a wreath at Comrade Tito's grave and signed the memorial book.

During the day the visitors from Mozambique inspected the Marshal Tito Center of Higher Schools of the Yugoslav People's Army, where they were acquainted with the training system of the people's army.

This afternoon General Chipande and the delegation left Yugoslavia. At the airport in Surcin the visitors from friendly and nonaligned Mozambique were seen off by Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides.

DRAGAN CONTINUES IRAQI TOUR, TRADE TALKS

LD212104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 21 Sep 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Baghdad, Sept 21 (TANJUG) -- Conditions exist for further development of all, particularly higher, forms of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq. This is the summary of talks conducted today (Tuesday) in Baghdad between Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan and First Iraqi Vice Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan. It was assessed that bilateral relations are developing very successfully and that new areas exist for expanding economic cooperation.

Iraq is Yugoslavia's major partner in the overall economic cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries. According to the results achieved over the first eight months this year, estimates are that Yugoslav exports to Iraq in 1982 will reach the figure of 700 million dollars. Also, expectations are that Yugoslav enterprises will complete projects in the course of this year totalling one billion dollars. Talks today Zvone Dragan had with Taha Ramadan also focused on a number of international political and economic subjects, particularly questions connected with further strengthening of unity and action capability of nonaligned countries.

MOJSOV RECEIVES ARAB ENVOYS' STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD212106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received representatives or heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries accredited to Belgrade -- Tunisian Ambassador (Chelli), Iraqi Ambassador as-Samarra'i, Sudanese Ambassador al-Dhiyan, and acting head of the PLO's political mission (Naban). On behalf of all the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Belgrade they expressed gratitude for the support which the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council and the socio-political and other organizations had extended to the Palestinian people and the PLO in connection with the recent tragic events in the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps.

The federal secretary stressed that Yugoslavia had resolutely and most sharply condemned Israel which, because of this insolent and brutal action for which it was fully responsible, had once more undermined all the efforts directed toward the search for peace in the Near East.

The delegation handed the federal secretary the text of a statement adopted at a meeting of all the heads of Arab countries' missions in Belgrade. In the statement they accuse the Israeli aggressors of the destruction of Lebanon, invasion, bloodshed and genocide, the horror of which exceeded that of the genocide which had been committed by the Nazis and fascists and condemned by the whole of mankind. They stress that Israel's constant violations of UN resolutions represent a dangerous precedent in international relations and demand the adoption of urgent and effective measures to protect the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples from the Zionist madness and force the Israeli aggressors to withdraw without delay from all the Lebanese territories.

The statement appeals to the international public opinion and the appropriate institutions to make efforts for the defense of human rights as early as possible. It also stresses that events of this kind cannot fail to spur the international public opinion to act speedily in the direction of the settlement of the Palestinian question on the basis of the resolutions of the UN and the Nonaligned Movement, thus enabling the Palestinian people to realize its right to self-determination and the establishment of its own independent state on its national soil.

USSR'S SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES SERBIAN VISITORS

LD212112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1941 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, Sept 21 (TANJUG) -- Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) and alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has voiced his satisfaction with the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The first personality of the Soviet Russian Republic today (Tuesday) received a delegation of Yugoslavia's Socia' ist Republic of Serbia now in Moscow on the occasion of Serbia's culture days in return for a visit by Soviet artists last April during the RSFSR's day in the Republic of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia.

LCY PRESIDIUM VIEWS TASKS, ECONOMY 21 SEP

LD211752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Mitja Ribicic.

Within the framework of the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee due to be held on 24 September, the Presidium considered and endorsed the draft operational conclusions on the immediate tasks of communists and the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in dealing with topical socioeconomic problems and on the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, and decided what main lines of activity to propose to the Central Committee for consideration and adoption.

The presidents of the Central and Provincial Committees of the League of Communists briefed the Presidium on the activities and measures organized in the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces aimed at dealing with the most topical economic questions, especially in the field of the country's foreign liquidity.

On behalf of the working people and communists of Yugoslavia, the Presidium voiced its deepest indignation at the latest mass crimes committed under the patronage of Israel, by its helpers over the civilian Palestinian population in Beirut and most sharply condemned that cruel act of genocide and fascist savagery.

ASSEMBLY BODY CONCLUDES BUDGET MUST BE READJUSTED

LD212158 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Delegates in the Federal Budget Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly have reached the conclusion that this year's budget will have to be readjusted because the planned amount of revenue is not being raised. After finding that owing to the well-known economic difficulties there is no realistic prospect for a fundamental change of situation during the remaining months of the year, delegates suggested that the Federal Executive Council should as speedily as possible draft its proposal for rebalancing the budget and pass it on to the SFRY Assembly so that it could be discussed in concrete terms by the assembly's working bodies.

CROTIAN LC MEMBERS URGE 'ACTION CONFERENCES'

AU211628 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 82 p 4

[R. Vujatovic report]

[Text] Zagreb -- In the composite work organizations in Croatia, proposals are heard

increasingly frequently for enabling the communists to establish action associations among themselves on the basis of their joint production activities, [see page I 5 of the 14 September issue and page I 3 of the 6 July issue of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT] because the links between the basic party organizations as well as the links between them and the communal committees have broken.

There was hardly a meeting held in the Socialist Republic of Croatia during the past week at which it was not primarily emphasized that the basic organizations of the League of Communists have to a considerable extent become closed within themselves, that they have become encapsulated within their own communities and that they are failing to perceive the extent and weight of the problems and tasks which they immediately face. Simply stated, the opinion prevails that something must be changed in this sphere if we want our basic organizations of the League of Communists to become the real factors of activity in implementing the congress decisions and views.

What in Fact Is Involved?

By summing up everything that has been said on this topic and said at different levels, we can easily notice that most of the criticisms are directed at the present statutory solutions regarding the action association among communists, the solutions which -- as is most frequently pointed out -- fail to provide sufficient room for maneuvering for free association among and effective activity of, party organizations. In recent days, it was possible to hear such statements at the sessions of the Zagreb Centar RPT Centar and Pescenica Communal Committees of the League of Communists.

And the same view prevails also among associated labor. Thus, it is reported from the Kromos Composite Organization of Associated Labor that, to tell the truth, the communists in their collective meet together, hold consultations and adopt joint views but, when the time comes to implement these views in practice and turn them into action, narrow interests of the work or basic organizations of associated labor nearly always intervene. A similar warning has come also from the Prvomajska Composite Organization of Associated Labor, and the warning is accompanied with the proposal to make possible the formation of an action conference on the basis of joint production activities.

Once again in recent days, an identical statement was heard during the talks between newspaper editors and Josip Vrhovec, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia. The secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the news publishing houses openly stated that the basic organiza of the League of Communists are inactive and encapsulated within their own communities and that therefore the League of Communists should make some organizational changes. For, it was noted during the discussion, as things stand now the links between the basic organizations of the League of Communists have broken and their links with the communal committees are no better.

Someone will perhaps ask why and for what purpose this question has been raised now, following the congresses of the League of Communists. Different appraisals can perhaps also be heard but, regardless of all possible criticisms, this is the truth from which it is apparently impossible to escape.

After all, why should anyone try to escape from it? Cannot the communists also discover the most suitable organizational forms in the course of their progress? Is this not better than to be slaves to some kind of organizational designs which, as the communists themselves realize, are not particularly effective.